

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Algeria	480	Iran	125	Sierra Leone	70
Angola	13	Israel	15	South Africa	40
Argentina	13	Italy	70	Spain	40
Australia	13	Japan	125	Sweden	40
Canada	13	Kenya	125	Switzerland	40
Cuba	13	Madagascar	125	Taiwan	40
Czechoslovakia	13	Mali	125	Tanzania	40
Denmark	13	Morocco	125	Togo	40
Egypt	13	Nigeria	125	Tunisia	40
France	13	Pakistan	125	Uganda	40
Germany	13	Peru	125	U.S.A.	40
Ghana	13	Romania	125	Yugoslavia	40
Greece	13	Saudi Arabia	125		

Established 1887

## Tehran Rejects Offer by Moscow Military Aid

**By Robert H. Reid**  
**The Associated Press**  
Tehran, Iran, Oct. 6 (AP)—Iran's foreign minister, Abbas Amir-Abdollahi, today rejected a Soviet offer of military aid, saying the offer was "unacceptable." The Soviet Union, which has been supplying Iran with military aid since the start of the Iran-Iraq war, has offered to supply Iran with a new type of aircraft, but the offer was rejected. The minister said the offer was "unacceptable" because it did not include the necessary spare parts and maintenance facilities. He also said that Iran was not interested in receiving military aid from the Soviet Union at this time.



An Iranian pilot is taken by Iraqis to army headquarters at Karbala, Iraq, after he was shot down.

## Yamani Says Saudis, Gulf States Agree to Boost Oil Production

**By Stuart Auerbach**  
**The Associated Press**  
Washington Post Service  
BAHRAIN — Saudi Arabia's oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, said here Sunday that major oil-producing states in the Gulf have agreed with his country to increase production. He said the agreement was reached after several days of negotiations. Yamani said that the agreement was a significant step towards resolving the oil crisis. He also said that the agreement was reached without any external pressure.

## Schmidt Coalition Wins Wider Majority in Bonn

**Genscher's Liberals Make Big Gains as Strauss Loses**  
**By Robert H. Reid**  
**The Associated Press**  
BONN — West German voters returned Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's left-liberal coalition to power Sunday in parliamentary elections that saw his moderate partner score its greatest success in nearly 20 years. Mr. Schmidt's conservative opponent, Bavarian Premier Franz Josef Strauss, conceded defeat, telling a national television audience he had "failed to achieve" his goal of the chancellorship. "I will still have a place in West German politics," Mr. Strauss said. Preliminary, unofficial results showed Mr. Schmidt's Social Democratic Party holding onto the approximately 42 percent of the vote which it claimed in the 1976 election. But the big surprise was the strong performance of the SPD's liberal partner, the Free Democratic Party, which was capturing 10.5 percent of the vote in contrast for the 496-seat Bundestag, or lower house of Parliament. West German television networks said computer trends showed Mr. Strauss' Christian Democratic Union coalition losing to Schmidt's Social Union alliance would win about 44.7 percent of the vote for 227 seats, a loss of 16. The SPD was seen winning 42.7 percent for 217 seats, up three from 1976, while its FDP partners were leading for 52 seats, a gain of 13. That would leave Mr. Schmidt's coalition with a total of 269 seats, a margin of 42 over the conservatives in the 9th postwar Bundestag. Mr. Schmidt is thus assured of election to a new term as chancellor when the Bundestag meets in special session next month. The SPD-FDP held an 11-vote margin over the CDU-CSU in the present assembly. The strong showing by the FDP, which won 7.9 percent of the vote four years ago, was expected to insure that Mr. Schmidt's government would maintain its present, moderate course. Mr. Schmidt, a member of his party's conservative wing, had in the past pointed to the FDP's role in the coalition in resisting pressure from SPD leftists for a stronger dose of Socialism in government programs. "I am very satisfied," Mr. Schmidt told reporters. "The coalition can also be very satisfied." Mr. Schmidt said the strong showing would allow his government to pursue détente, military balance in Europe and "a policy of social peace" at home. "Germany remains predictable," he added, "and that is what counts." The FDP gains appeared to be at the expense of the CDU-CSU, projected to lose about 3 percent from the 42.6 total it claimed four years ago. A West German television commentator said it was clear that CDU voters had turned against Mr. Strauss, one of Europe's most outspoken anti-Communists and symbol of the West German right wing for three decades. Mr. Strauss' coalition partner, Helmut Kohl, chairman of the opposition Christian Democrats, blamed the loss on a "slander campaign" waged against Mr. Strauss. West German radio said the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Helmut Schmidt after the victory

## Belgian Budget Fight Breaks Up Coalition

**The Associated Press**  
BRUSSELS — Premier Wilfried Martens has offered his resignation following a rift within the government over proposed budget austerity measures. King Baudouin asked him Sunday to try to save Belgium's coalition government of Christian Democrats, Socialists and Conservatives. The king's request, announced by the palace, came less than 24 hours after Mr. Martens offered his resignation following disagreements over cuts in the country's generous social security program. Mr. Martens, a Flemish Christian Democrat, said at a news conference Saturday that his coalition partners "agreed in essence" on the proposed social security reforms but that there remained "minimal" differences of opinion on certain points. Sunday's decision by the king to hold Mr. Martens' resignation in abeyance means Mr. Martens is expected to negotiate separately with the leaders of his coalition to see if an agreement can be reached so as to avoid the fall of the government. The Conservatives feel the proposed savings of 15 billion francs (about \$517 million) from cuts in unemployment, sickness and pension benefits are insufficient. They also want greater increases in health insurance premiums. Under the proposed austerity measures, these increases would yield the government 12.4 billion francs in revenue. Belgium's social security system is about 34 billion francs in the red. Immediately after Mr. Martens offered his resignation to King Baudouin on Saturday, the king began a series of meetings with the leaders of the coalition to see if the Martens government can be saved. The current coalition is Belgium's 26th government since World War II. It holds 177 of the 212 seats in the Chamber of Representatives. In addition to trying to ease the country's pressing economic problems, the government is implementing a program of regional self-government for Belgium's 5.5-million Flemish and 4.5-million French speakers — a task requiring changes in the Constitution for which the government needs at least a two-thirds parliamentary majority.

## Poland's Party Leaders Call for Purge Over Strikes

**By F. Smith**  
**The Associated Press**  
Poland's Communist Party leaders called Sunday for a purge of party members who had supported the strike wave that prompted the strike wave was justified. Mr. Kania was named to replace Mr. Gierek as party leader in early September after Mr. Gierek was said to have had a heart attack. Mr. Gierek, who came to power after First Secretary Wladyslaw Gomulka was deposed in 1971, is reported to have recovered almost completely. Stefan Olszowski, who returned to the 12-member ruling Politburo in a shakeup during the strikes, said that Poland was still unstable and that up to a dozen plants still are striking daily. Mr. Olszowski was recalled from the ambassadorship in East Germany, where he had been sent by Mr. Gierek in effective exile during earlier power plays. He hinted that failure to solve the crisis soon could prompt intervention by the Soviet Union, and he added: "We have reason to be sincerely grateful for the confidence shown us." There was some veiled criticism of the concessions made to the strikers, who formed a "Solidarity" union confederation that staged a one-hour nationwide warning strike Friday involving thousands of workers. The right to form unions independent of state control was a government concession to end the strikes. "There are now two powers to a degree in the country — a dangerous situation — and failing to react to this or delaying reaction is dangerous," said Jerzy Putrament, deputy chief of the state writers' association and a Central Committee member. He said that under Mr. Gierek's leadership the party lost its zeal and engaged in "ceremonies, festivities and anniversaries while neglecting political work." Several of those expected to be removed spoke at Saturday's session, and they drew fire Sunday for failing to be sufficiently forthright about their errors. Tadeusz Grabski, a new Central Committee secretary, said: "For them, the tragic lessons of history have not become an occasion for meditation, re-education and drawing of conclusions. They misuse the words of Lenin for their defense. ... Their hypocrisy is indeed revolting. They now propose reforms which they have ample opportunity to effect throughout the years. It is an old truth that poor actors have the greatest difficulties leaving the stage."

## 2 Killed, 7 Hurt In Blast in Israel

**The Associated Press**  
TEL AVIV — A bomb, apparently planted by Arab terrorists, killed two persons and wounded seven Sunday morning when it exploded in a post office in an eastern suburb of Tel Aviv, police said. Israel Radio said the bomb was hidden in a package that was left on the counter of the Givatsayim post office, and apparently did not move through the mails. An Israeli soldier who was in the post office at the time said the explosion caused the roof to collapse, burying a woman.

## Irak Exports

While Iraq has become a negligible exporter of oil — putting an estimated 700,000 barrels a day on the world market compared to the 6 million barrels a day it sold under the late shah — Iraq was the world's No. 2 exporter behind Saudi Arabia before the war. Oil experts believe the current glut on the world oil market will protect most countries from immediate feeling the pinch from the loss of Iranian and Iraqi petroleum. The United States, for example, is believed to have a 100-day reserve and no shortages are expected anywhere for the next month. But countries that depend heavily on oil from Iraq and Iran — especially France, Italy, Spain, Brazil and India — are expected to be forced to go to the more expensive spot markets to get future supplies. India, which gets two-thirds of its oil imports from Iraq and Iran, has revealed that it is looking for replacements on the spot market. The price of oil on the spot market has risen sharply.

## Dutch Tourist Loses Legs After New Bombing

**By Carolyn Lesh**  
**The Associated Press**  
PARIS — Police were questioning rightist militants Sunday in their effort to solve an explosion at a Paris synagogue that killed four persons Friday and a car bombing Sunday that may be linked to a series of anti-Semitic attacks in the city. The investigation continued as the head of a union of police inspectors asserted that, "unfortunately for the profession," there are 30 policemen on Interior Minister Christian Bonnet's list of 150 names of members of a banned rightist organization. A Ministry of Interior official denied Sunday having such information. But French police officers say that they are only just starting to build up files on rightist terrorists comparable to those that exist on leftists. Jewish groups staged mass marches Saturday and renewed calls for the resignation of Mr. Bonnet, alleging that the government has failed to crack down on neo-Nazi groups despite numerous attacks on synagogues, Jewish schools and cultural centers in France during the last 18 months. There also have been calls for the creation of a parliamentary committee to investigate the police. Dutch Woman Loses Legs To the latest attack, a bomb exploded early Sunday in a car parked on boulevard St. Germain in the Latin Quarter near the Cluj Museum. Police said that a Dutch tourist, Carmela van Pusselen, 33, of Brumsum, the Netherlands, was wounded; both her legs were amputated. Her husband told police that his family drove to Paris from the Netherlands for a weekend holiday and that they were on Jewish. A telephone caller told the Free Press news agency Agence France-Presse that the car bombing was carried out by the Revolutionary Nationalist Movement to protest what it termed the "foreign invasion" in Paris on Saturday, an apparent reference to the mass marches by the Jewish organizations. Mrs. van Pusselen's automobile had Dutch license plates. The demonstrators Saturday night drew up in 20,000 people to avenue des Champs Elysees, the Interior Ministry and the Paris Op- (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Sylvia Ostry

## OECD: Watching the Storm Clouds

Forecasters Work to Stay a Step Ahead of World Crises

**By Axel Krause**  
**International Herald Tribune**  
PARIS — Every day since oil shipments from Iraq and Iran were disrupted nearly two weeks ago, staff economists have huddled around computer terminals in the tightly guarded headquarters of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the agency responsible for coordinating economic policies among Western industrialized countries and Japan. The OECD economists are trying to figure out how the oil cut-off will affect economies within the 24-nation area. Their still-unpublished prognosis is not reassuring. "We are not yet facing a new crisis, but the clouds are gathering," an economist said last week. A scenario currently being worked out by the OECD assumes a new, 10 percent oil price increase, triggered either by OPEC members or by panic buying on the spot market — moves OECD member governments are currently hoping can be prevented. If it materializes, the increase would depress the presently slumping GNP of OECD member countries by an additional 0.6 percent next year, while fueling by around 1.5 percent the 11-percent inflation rate prevailing in North America, Western Europe and Japan, according to the scenario. Submitted for Discussion When completed, the scenario and other assessments will be submitted for discussion in the Nov. 20-21 meeting in Paris of OECD's top-level economic policy committee, headed by Charles Schultz, chairman of the U.S. Council of Economic Advisors. "It is just possible that as a result of the OECD analysis, fresh thinking about the West's economic strategy will emerge, possibly leading to shifts in monetary, fiscal and trade policies," said a senior U.S. official in Washington who is involved in planning the meeting. "In this regard," he added, "OECD's assessments and forecasts are extremely important in shaping our perceptions." Not everyone shares that upbeat evaluation of OECD's economic work, although on the whole, OECD has far more admirers than critics, according to interviews with economists and government planners on both sides of the Atlantic. "They make mistakes like everybody else, but they usually come closer to telling the economic truth than anyone else," said a senior economist in the Carter administration. Some critics, however, say its forecasts are too rosy; others say they are too pessimistic; still others say that OECD forecasts are inaccurate and misleading. Some outsiders complain that too much of OECD's economic analysis remains classified, confidential or restricted and is not made public. Some examples of recent criticism: Earlier this year, Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky termed "disgraceful" OECD's annual review of Austria's economy, which in Mr. Kreisky's view wrongly predicted a modest economic slowdown in 1980 and which, he said, did not take account of an emerging boom in Austria's armaments industry. Edmund Stillman, director of Hodson Research Europe, a private consulting and research firm based in Paris, said that OECD's forecasting is "woefully inadequate" since it is based largely on econometric and computerized methods. He added that OECD forecasts are regularly proven to have been incorrect. "Their record is abysmal," he said. Kari Tapiola, general secretary of the OECD's trade union advisory committee, which represents 58 million workers in 39 union groups, said that the agency's economic advisors have mistakenly helped shape the West's consensus on fighting inflation as a first priority of economic policy. "Members' present strategy," he said, "is in almost total conflict with goals of trade unions — namely, providing jobs." "Workhorse" Such criticism is taken in stride by OECD officials, particularly Sylvia Ostry, a Canadian who in January took over as chairman of the OECD's department of economics and statistics for a three-year term. It is the largest single department within OECD, described by a senior OECD ambassador as "the workhorse pulling and driving this place." Interviewed in her cluttered office recently, Mrs. Ostry said that outsiders often forget the purpose of OECD's forecasting and economic analysis. "Our primary goal is providing guidance to government policymakers, but we assume no changes in their policies," she said. "That we leave up to them and it helps explain differences between our numbers and those of private forecasters." OECD cannot easily hide its forecasting mistakes. For example, in December, 1978, OECD predicted that in 1979 Japan's GNP would rise by 4.75 percent; the growth rate averaged 5.9 percent. OECD also predicted that Britain's 1979 inflation rate would be 8.75 percent; it actually rose by 12 percent. "Policies

## INSIDE Campaign '80

According to a mid-campaign, state-by-state survey by the Washington Post, Ronald Reagan is out in front in 28 states, with 283 electoral votes — 13 more than he needs for victory. President Carter is leading in 14 states and the District of Columbia, with 151 votes. Page 3.

## Peking Complaint

China complains that special privileges given to Taiwan's representatives in the United States amount to making them "official diplomats in everything but name." Page 7.

## Afghan Drive

Two Afghan guerrilla leaders, freshly arrived in Pakistan, report a harsh new Soviet offensive is under way in the Kunar valley. Page 5.



## Heavy Turnout Reported

## Portuguese Voters Go to Polls

By James Markham

**LISBON** — Portuguese voters went to the polls in heavy numbers Sunday in a legislative election that could confirm a shift to the right six years after leftist officers toppled Western Europe's oldest dictatorship.

Fairly clear weather across the country encouraged a strong turnout among the country's 7.1-million voters. A high level of participation was believed to favor Premier Francisco Sa Carneiro's Democratic Alliance, which has made a forceful bid to renew its

narrow majority in the 250-member National Assembly.

Today was the seventh time the Portuguese have been summoned to vote since the 1974 coup d'etat and ensuing revolutionary ferment. But this new Parliament will have special constituent powers, and the conservative Democratic Alliance has promised to expunge the Constitution's Socialist clauses, remove the military from politics and turn economic initiative over to private investors.

Most opinion polls give the Democratic Alliance a clear lead over two contending leftist coalitions, the Socialist Republican

Front and the Communist-controlled Alliance of the People United.

## Absolute Majority

In elections held Dec. 2 after a long period of instability, the Democratic Alliance won 128 seats — the first absolute majority enjoyed by any group since 1974 — while the Socialists took 74 seats and the Communists 47.

The Democratic Alliance, a coalition of the premier's Social Democrats, the rightist Center Democrats and a small monarchist formation, managed its slim majority last year with 45 percent of the popular vote. But, under Portugal's system of proportional representation, slight shifts in key constituencies could alter the final seat distribution.

One synthesis of various opinion polls put the Democratic Alliance's possible spread of seats between a low of 121 and a high of 131.

During a feverish campaign, Mr. Sa Carneiro firmly linked the legislative vote to a presidential election that will be held on Dec. 7, and he has insisted that he will not serve again as prime minister if President Antonio Ramalho Eanes is reelected.

## Presidential Campaign

The premier has attempted to portray Gen. Eanes, a taciturn but popular figure, as a leftist and an obstacle to reforms the Democratic Alliance espouses.

Even before the results of the parliamentary election are official, the presidential campaign will be kicked off. Gen. Antonio Soares Carneiro, a rightist officer the Democratic Alliance has named to run against Gen. Eanes, has called a news conference for Tuesday, and wall space in Portugal's well-patched towns and cities will soon be covered with likenesses of the two soldier-politicians.

Gen. Soares Carneiro, who ran colonial Angola in the last years of the authoritarian regime of Marcello Caetano, has so far had difficulty projecting a winning image, and there has been some speculation that Premier Sa Carneiro might be tempted to run himself against President Eanes. This speculation has been vigorously denied by the premier's camp.

## Open Confrontation

The clash between Premier Sa Carneiro and Gen. Eanes is in part a result of Portugal's hybrid, semi-presidential system which leaves some spheres of authority ambiguously delineated. Mr. Sa Carneiro argues that Portugal's young democracy can only be stabilized if its elected and prime minister are allied.

The open confrontation between the president and the premier has contributed to a rapprochement between Gen. Eanes and Mario Soares, the Socialist leader, who had been on bad terms when Mr. Soares was prime minister.

Hoping to reverse a steep slide in its popularity, the Socialist-led front openly linked its legislative campaign to the reelection effort for President Eanes. Television spots showed the two men walking and laughing amiably in the pink-walled presidential palace, Belém.

In an election-eve televised address, President Eanes urged consensus among the country's political parties and warned against the radicalization of political life which, he asserted, could lead to "an irreconcilable division among Portuguese and attempts at oppression."

Though his language was opaque, some politicians saw the speech as a subtle pitch for conciliation between the Communists on the left and the Democratic Alliance on the right.

## 500 Abandon Burning Dutch Ship Off Alaska

**JUNEAU, Alaska** — A Dutch cruise liner was left burning Sunday 120 miles off Alaska as the Coast Guard hunted for possible stragglers among the more than 500 passengers and crew members forced to jump ship after fire broke out in the engine room during a storm.

The Coast Guard at first said everyone aboard the liner *Prinsendam* had been rescued. "But when we took a head count, we realized that we were about 18 people short, and the Air Force said it could not account for two paramedics who had been lowered in one life raft," a Coast Guard spokesman said.

He said a Coast Guard C-130 search plane and the Coast Guard cutter *Bourwell* found the missing life raft early Sunday and the 20 passengers were taken aboard the cutter.

"We feel now that we have everyone, but until we can get everybody on dry land, line them up and count heads we are going to keep search on the scene," the spokesman said. About 40 crewmen who had remained behind to fight the fire were taken off the *Prinsendam* late Saturday.

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Thousands participated in the march on the avenue des Champs Elysees in Paris to protest the bombing outside a synagogue that killed four persons. The banner says "Jewish Revival."

## Terrorism Becoming Indiscriminate

## Threat by Neo-Fascists Is Europe-Wide

By Joseph Fitchett

**PARIS** — The Paris synagogue bombing — the worst anti-Semitic act in France since the end of World War II — is the latest in a sudden outbreak of deadly acts of indiscriminate terrorism by small neo-fascist groups in France and elsewhere in Europe.

French leaders and public opinion, reacting to the Paris synagogue bombing on Friday that killed four persons, expressed horror and indignation in demonstrations, political statements and extensive press coverage.

"Every Frenchman, and particularly every policeman, should feel that he is wearing the yellow star," an editorialist wrote in the *Le Monde* newspaper.

Despite French officials' attempts to play down the extent of racial violence in France, assaults on Jews and Jewish institutions, and some on Arab immigrants, have been on the upsurge in the last 18 months — including political assassinations of leftist activists.

The bomb outside the synagogue Friday, which exploded shortly before hundreds of worshippers were to file into the street, was intended to cause mayhem on a scale comparable to the recent bombings in Italy at the Bologna railroad station and in West Germany at the Munich Oktoberfest beer festival.

## International Cooperation

Pointing out the European dimension of the threat, reports indicate that neo-Nazi groups are co-opting across national borders.

"We hope that European police forces, which readily coordinated their efforts against the leftist terrorists, will show the same zeal in cracking down on any European-wide fascist movement," *Le Monde* said in an editorial.

West Berlin Jewish leader Heinz Salinski urged Communist Market leaders on Sunday to discuss ways to combat the extremists when the nine heads of government meet in December.

Assessing that neo-Nazi groups cooperate internationally, the *newsmagazine L'Express* said that neo-fascists from several European countries — including France, Belgium, Britain, Italy, West Germany and Spain — attended joint training camps last summer in the Spanish Pyrenees and in Italy.

A similar degree of expertise and access to explosives was evident in the three recent bombings in Italy, West Germany and now France, *Le Monde* reported. All three were acts of blind terrorism intended to kill indiscriminately, a terrorism expert said, adding that Europe's leftist urban guerrillas such as Italy's Red Brigades tend to choose victims individually from among businessmen, officials or journalists deemed to be ideological enemies.

Of the three bombs, only the Paris blast was aimed directly at Jewish victims, but neo-Nazi ideology throughout Europe opposes both capitalism and communism, and accuses Jews of manipulating both systems. In West Germany and Italy, which have few Jews, neo-Nazi groups have chosen other targets in an apparent effort to push the governments there to more authoritarian policies. In France, which has Europe's largest Jewish population at 650,000, anti-Semitic acts have occurred frequently since 1974.

## Begin's Criticism

Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel, after a Cabinet meeting Sunday, said that French criticism of Israel had indirectly helped create a climate favorable to anti-Semitism. France has been prominent in recent European calls for Israel to adopt more moderate Middle Eastern policies.

Mr. Begin, in another interview, accused several European governments, without naming them, of opposing Israel's peace process with Egypt because, he said, these Europeans want to buy Arab oil cheap and sell them weapons.

Other French commentators, some of them Jewish, emphasized that the anti-Semitic threat should not be exaggerated. "No recognized political party accepts any part of such doctrines," Raymond Aron, a French political author, said on television. He rejected calls

for Israel to adopt more moderate Middle Eastern policies.

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to muzzle writers belonging to France's controversial "new right" movement who have revived discussion of racial doctrines and other extreme rightist dogma that have been taboo in France for a generation.

L'Express, in an issue printed Friday before the synagogue bombing, said: "Anti-Semitism, like hostility to immigrant workers, is being fostered by the economic crisis and by growing unemployment."

There has been speculation in Europe that the neo-Nazis may get some support from extremists in the Arab world and in South America, but so far there has been no publicly available evidence of such links.

However, a terrorism specialist quoted by L'Express said that rightist extremists have only a small pool of potential converts — in contrast to the number of supporters that leftist terrorists had in the 1970s in Europe.

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## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

## 42 Arrested After Swiss Police, Youths Clash

**LAUSANNE, Switzerland** — Police clashed with young demonstrators demanding independent "pop culture" centers in Zurich and Lausanne over the weekend, and made 42 arrests in Lausanne after a street battle. Police in Zurich also reported arrests but gave no figures.

In Zurich, a plain-clothes inspector was thrown into a river and car and store windows in the main shopping district were smashed, police said. In Lausanne, police used tear gas and water hoses against stone- and bottle-throwing rioters. Three policemen were injured. Officials reported damage similar to that in Zurich.

Zurich authorities are holding talks about reopening an autonomous youth center closed last month after 12 weeks in operation when police reported it had become a hang-out for drug users and petty criminals. Zurich has been the scene of almost weekly demonstrations since the end of May.

## Zimbabwe Frees TV Men Held in Tekere Case

**LONDON** — Five members of a British Broadcasting Corp. television team held in Zimbabwe since Tuesday under emergency powers regulations flew back to London Sunday.

The decision to release them came Saturday, during a hearing in Zimbabwe's High Court of an application for the release of correspondent David Lomax and his crew.

The BBC crew was arrested while working on a report about Zimbabwe's manpower planning minister, former guerrilla leader Edgar Tekere, who faces a charge of murdering a white farmer.

## Sadat Said to Offer Europe Military Facilities

**CAIRO** — President Anwar Sadat has offered Europe the same military facilities he has offered the United States, British politician David Steel said.

Mr. Sadat's offer was made Saturday in an 80-minute meeting with Mr. Steel, leader of the Liberal Party. Mr. Steel was in Cairo at the end of a fact-finding tour to the Mideast.

Mr. Steel quoted Mr. Sadat as saying that he would provide Europe with the facilities "because Europe would suffer more than America if there were any disruptions of oil supplies." Egypt agreed two months ago to let the United States rebuild and use a naval and air base on the Red Sea called Ras Banas.

## Thorn Is Touring Common Market Capitals

**BRUSSELS** — Luxembourg's Gaston Thorn, next president of the European Economic Community Commission, has begun a tour of Common Market capitals to find candidates to fill EEC commission posts.

Mr. Thorn, Luxembourg foreign minister and president of the EEC Council of Ministers, will succeed Britain's Roy Jenkins as head of the commission. Mr. Thorn's visits were to begin in Paris and end in Bonn Nov. 10.

The new commission will include Greece as a member, increasing the total membership to 14. Britain, France, Italy and West Germany have two commissioners each and the six smaller EEC countries have one.

## Iran Disregards Cease-Fire And Iraq Resumes Shelling

**IRAQI** officers outside Khomramshahr told Western reporters that the situation in the city was the same as Saturday, with Iraqi forces controlling the port area and the eastern quarters of the city. Correspondents reported that Iraqi artillery kept up a bombardment of Iranian positions in the southern quarter of the city. Street fighting was reported in some quarters.

Ahwas, the provincial capital of Khuzestan, also was reported to be under repeated heavy artillery bombardments, according to correspondents' reports.

The Soviet overture to Ayatollah Khomeini is certain to anger the Iraqis, who have said that any nation providing arms to Iran will be regarded as "hostile" by the Iraqi nation. But the bulk of the equipment of the Iraqi armed forces is Soviet-made, and there have been indications that Soviet supplies have continued to be moved to Baghdad since the start of the war.

One of these reports came from Israeli Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon, who said on Israeli radio that Soviet ships carrying arms had put in at the Jordanian port of Aqaba, a few miles from the Israeli border, and that their cargo was moved overland through Jordan to the Iraqi border. Other reports said that Soviet ships on their way to the Gulf had been diverted to Aqaba.

Hussein in Baghdad

King Hussein of Jordan paid a 24-hour visit to Baghdad for a conference with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein and returned to Amman Sunday, the official Iraqi news agency reported.

Before leaving Amman, the king explained his reasons in an interview with visiting Austrian journalists. "We in the Arab world face a serious threat. Iraq for us constitutes a strategic depth. We shall not allow any party to weaken Iraq's position," the king was quoted as saying.

He said Jordan was "fully on Iraq's side" and indicated that he would consider giving direct military assistance to the Iraqis if they asked for it. It was not known Sunday night whether the Iraqi president made such a request during the visit. The Austrian correspondents interviewing the king were accompanying Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky on a visit to Amman.

Arab diplomats in the Gulf have reported that Iraqi transport planes have been allowed to use Jordanian airfields. Paris, the official Iranian news agency, claimed Sunday that King Hussein had turned the Jordanian airbase of Mafraq, near the Iraqi border, over to the Iraqi air force.

Syrian Denial

Syria, meanwhile, categorically denied Sunday that Syrian and Lebanese soldiers have been involved in the war on the Iranian side. The Iraqi high command Saturday night claimed to have captured Syrian and Lebanese soldiers fighting with the Iranians.

Regardless of the merits of the claims and counter-claims, analysts here point out that a potentially explosive situation is building up between the two neighbors, Syria and Jordan — with Syria's President Hafez Assad being Iran's only declared Arab ally and King Hussein the chief supporter of Iraq.

Both Mr. Assad and King Hussein, moreover, are due to visit Moscow in quick succession within the next few days.

Mr. Assad will fly to the Soviet capital on Wednesday amid predictions that the Soviet-Syrian relationship will be formalized in a friendship or defense treaty.

Something that the Syrians have consistently refused up until now in spite of their growing dependence on Soviet arms and diplomatic backing. Such a treaty, if it were to be concluded, would give the Russians a formal military commitment on the Israeli-Arab front; lines for the first time since Egypt's President Anwar Sadat expelled Soviet technicians in 1972.

King Hussein, who will be in Moscow a few days after Mr. Assad, has often hinted that he may turn to the Kremlin for military equipment. At present, his forces have U.S. and British arms, but the U.S. involvement with Jordan has been declining gradually over the past few years, mostly because of congressional displeasure with the king for his rejection of the Camp David agreements.

Saudis Plan Output Rise

(Continued from Page 1)

ket in Europe has already started to rise as a result of the fighting.

High quality North African crudes, for example, are now selling at \$37 a barrel — \$4 more than before the fighting started — according to the Middle East Economic Digest.

More buying pressure by countries that normally depend on Iraq and Iran for oil could drive prices up even more and disturb Saudi hopes of getting a common price for all 13 members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Saudi Arabia, the world's leading oil producer with 2.5 million barrels a day, revealed its plan to increase production earlier in the week.

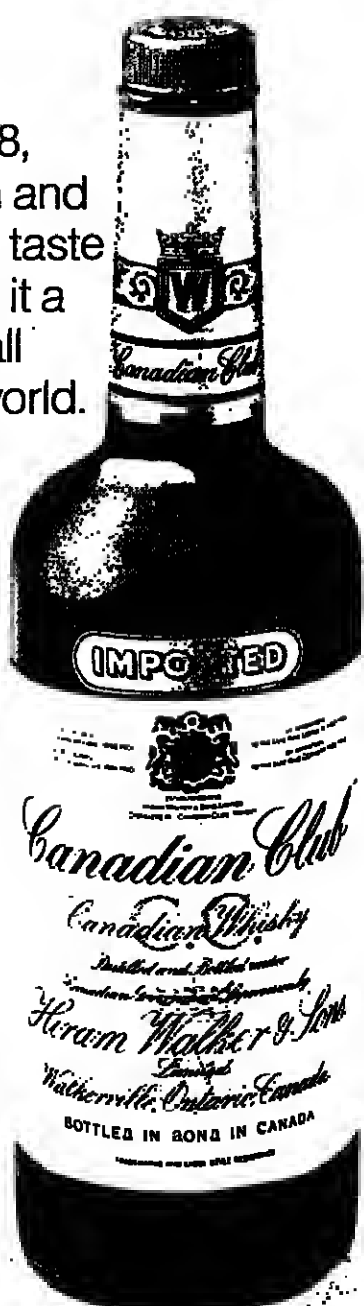
Sheikh Yamani talked Saturday to the United Arab Emirates' oil minister, Mansur bin Otaiba, who agreed that his country was prepared to boost its oil production.

The switch came after many OPEC nations made a gentlemen's agreement to cut oil production by 10 percent until the world glut was used up. But after fighting began between Iran and Iraq, most of those countries decided not to cut their production. Now, led by Saudi Arabia, it appears as if they will produce more oil to make up for the absence of Iraqi and Iranian oil on the world market.

Pipeline Reportedly Repaired

WASHINGTON (NYT) — An Iraqi oil pipeline, damaged in the fighting with Iran, is believed to have been only lightly hit and already repaired, State Department officials said Friday.

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## Brain-Produced Chemicals Studied in U.S.

### Endorphins, Level of Birth Pain Linked

By Philip J. Hills

WASHINGTON — Biologists have found that endorphins — the so-called "natural opiates" produced by the brain — appear to increase in rats and humans about to give birth, perhaps providing a key to reducing the pain of childbirth.

Some advocates of natural childbirth have maintained for years that labor can occur with relatively little pain. The latest research to lend credence to the position, published last week in Science magazine, is a report by Alan Gintzler of the Downstate Medical Center in New York.

Dr. Gintzler said his work and others' may eventually yield enough understanding of the body's own method of pain relief so that this natural system can be used to ease pain in childbirth. That might help eliminate the use of pain-killing drugs found to be harmful to infants in many animal studies but still widely used in hospitals, according to Candace Pert of the National Institute of Mental Health.

Studies in the last several years have identified a family of chemicals produced naturally in the brain and pituitary gland. These chemicals, endorphins, have profound effects on sensations of pain

or pleasure. Scientists have found that endorphins connect with special receptors in the brain to block pain.

Dr. Gintzler tested the pain tolerance of pregnant rats from 16 days before birth until 41 days after. He placed the rats on a charged grid to determine what level of electric shock the rats would tolerate before jumping off.

#### Tolerance Peak

The result was a graph shaped like a mountain peak — the rats tolerated pain about normally at first, but as the birth date approached their tolerance grew until, near the time of birth, it had nearly doubled. The pain tolerance then subsided gradually over the next two weeks to a near-normal level.

Dr. Gintzler said he believes the endorphin system is responsible for this effect. Other researchers have tested rats' blood and found that the level of endorphins increases several-fold during pregnancy.

Dr. Gintzler said he believes the active agent by administering a chemical called naloxone, which is known to block the action of endorphins and opiates. The pregnant rats given naloxone showed no extra tolerance of pain.

To preliminary research by Dr. Pert at the mental health institute, it appeared that a factor in the amount of endorphins present in the blood was the conditions under which rats give birth. In crowded, noisy conditions, less endorphin was recorded. A quiet atmosphere appeared to increase the action of the endorphin system.

Studies of pain tolerance in human mothers are being done by Huda Akil and Cheryl Cahill at the University of Michigan. Dr. Akil said preliminary studies on herself and a small number of other women showed that endorphins were found at six or seven times the normal level in the pregnant women tested. The amount seemed to jump even higher during birth, she said.

Until the larger study is done, however, the effect cannot be certain. Especially at issue is the degree to which pain or pain relief is linked to the amount of endorphins in the blood. Endorphins act much like opiates, but are far more powerful in pure form. The question is what triggers the endorphin system during pregnancy, and whether it is directly a response to pain and stress.

#### Giscard to Visit China

PEKING, Oct. 4 — The Chinese government announced Sunday the dates of the official visit to China of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France, Oct. 15 to 21.



Lidia Gueiler

### Former Leader Of Bolivia Takes Refuge in Paris

PARIS — Former Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler arrived as an exile in Paris on Sunday, but pledged to return home as soon as possible. "As soon as the political situation in Bolivia permits, I will return to La Paz," said Mrs. Gueiler, who was overthrown in a military coup in July.

She said all Bolivian political parties should join forces to bring about the return of democracy there. "Unfortunately, the political situation as it is at present in my country does not favor such a return to democratic rule," she added.

Mrs. Gueiler took refuge in the Vatican Embassy on July 17 after the armed forces seized power. She left the embassy Saturday, flying to Paris via Lima, New York and Frankfurt aboard a Lufthansa airliner.

During her brief stopover in Frankfurt, she appealed for democratic rights to be respected in Bolivia.

Mrs. Gueiler said she would stay for the time being with her teenage daughter, a student, who lives in a Paris suburb.

### Greece Cuts Off Meat From 4 EEC Nations

ATHENS — Greece banned beef, veal and meat product imports from four European Economic Community countries Saturday pending tests to find out if meat treated with estrogen hormones is harmful to health, a Ministry of Agriculture announcement said.

Warnings have been issued that veal treated with hormones might cause cancer. The Greek action will ban imports from Italy, France, the Netherlands and Belgium, where hormones are used in cattle raising. The EEC said Friday that calf prices have fallen sharply because consumers are boycotting veal.

## New Taxes on Inventories Becomes Costly

### Publishers to Scrap Books Over IRS R

By Michiko Kakutani

NEW YORK — Publishing houses say that, within the next few weeks, they will destroy or sell at a discount millions of books in their warehouses because they are no longer able to reduce the value of their inventories for tax purposes. The action is the result of a recent Internal Revenue Service ruling based on a Supreme Court decision.

Publishers and their authors say that it will seriously affect their business in the following other ways:

• Publishers will become increasingly reluctant to sign contracts for slower-selling non-commercial and scholarly books, including biography, history, poetry and belles-lettres.

• Titles will go out of print sooner than ever and will be unavailable to researchers and students.

• Publishers will tend to order smaller first printings as well as fewer second printings, forcing an increase in the prices of individual books.

In the last few days, some authors have been notified by their publishers that books of theirs on backlists would be disposed of unless the writers preferred to buy them at reduced prices. A backlist consists of books stored in warehouses and sold sporadically over the years to libraries and stores, as well as to individuals.

The Supreme Court decision last year that precipitated the situation had nothing to do with publishing. In the case of the Thor Power Tool Co., vs. Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the court ruled that the value of warehouse stock could not be reduced for tax reasons unless it was disposed of or sold at reduced prices. One result of this will be to increase the cost of business for publishers who maintain inventories of parts for a variety of products ranging from automobiles to lawn mowers, and lead them to reduce their inventories.

Last February, the IRS made the Thor Power decision retroactive to the calendar year 1979, and applied it to every kind of company. "There was never a question of making exceptions," Wilson Fadley, an IRS public-affairs officer, said. "The ruling deals with a method of accounting, not with the kinds of inventory — it doesn't matter whether they're widgets, gadgets, cars or books."

As a result, many publishers, who are not willing to pay the extra taxes on their warehouse inventories, have decided to dispose of books in their inventories. Some have already increased their sales by 30 percent or more to remainder outlets, which sell books at a discount. Others have been grinding their excess books into pulp. At one major house, the trade books alone that will be disposed of total as many as a million copies.

Sen. Gaylord Nelson, D-Wis., and Rep. Barber Conable Jr., R-N.Y., have introduced bills in Congress that would prohibit the retroactive application of the Thor

Power decision to all affected businesses, including publishing. The proposal is attached to the general tax cut bill in the Senate and, given Congress' schedule, according to Washington lobbyists, is unlikely to reach the floor this year.

Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan, D-N.Y., said that, when the new Congress convenes in January, he would introduce a bill that would permanently exempt publishers from the ruling.

The decision, publishers say, is particularly upsetting because of the way their industry operates. Because it is difficult to predict sales and print an appropriate number of books with any degree of reliability, they have routinely placed their excess inventory in warehouses, in hopes that some of the books would eventually be sold.

In the past, many publishers used an accepted accounting procedure to write down the unsold books — marking them down to as little as 5 percent of their original price. By writing them down, they effectively reduced the cost of doing business and reduced the amount of tax they had to pay.

Under the new ruling, if no longer have the option, they will have to either carry the book at original cost or pay higher taxes — which into millions of dollars — the books at less than cost. Publishers say they will not profit from the ruling, as a book is kept in the warehouse there is always the chance it will eventually sell, generating income; disposed of, not earn profits or yield tax

### Army Modernization Drives Alarms Mexican Politicians

By Alan Riding

MEXICO CITY — The annual military parade on Mexico's Independence Day is traditionally an occasion for children and politicians. Children applaud the noisy passage of cavalry regiments and World War II tanks, while politicians quietly reassure themselves that the army remains weak and unthreatening.

But on Sept. 16 the politicians were taken aback. Dressed in new combat uniforms and wearing green, red and blue berets, about 8,000 soldiers ran the four-mile length of the parade to prove their fitness. And behind them came hundreds of newly painted military vehicles, including some carrying small rockets never before seen in Mexico.

A few days later political circles were even more alarmed. The defense minister, Gen. Felix Galvan Lopez, gave a rare interview in which he spoke proudly of his efforts to modernize the Mexican Army and insisted on its need for better weapons.

#### Political Force

Suddenly, for the first time since Mexico became a major oil exporter, there appeared the specter that the country might follow the example of other petroleum producers in spending heavily on sophisticated armaments. As a result, the army might re-emerge as a political force here.

For the moment, the politicians' fears seem to reflect their insecurity and ignorance of the army's inner workings rather than any real ambition for power among senior generals.

Mexico's armed forces are small and badly equipped for a nation of 68 million people. Military spending this year accounts for just 1.1 percent of the \$73-billion national budget. Many of the tanks, warships and aircraft in the 120,000-member armed forces date back to World War II.

Recognizing that Mexico faces no threat from Guatemala to the south and could not match U.S. strength to the north, successive governments have seen no need for a powerful army. Further, Mexico has been governed since 1946 by civilian presidents who have discouraged military involvement in domestic politics.

#### Enrichment

To maintain the army's loyalty to the long-ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party, however, top officers have been given ample opportunities to enrich themselves and have frequently been allowed

to remain in uniform far the mandatory retirement

65. In 1971 President Luis L. Alvarado retired more than half retired to give younger a chance to be promoted. In also built a huge modern academy, costing \$200 million.

On two important occasions the past 12 years civilian administrations have had to turn army to restore order, but inevitable price of recognition political importance of the army.

During the anti-government movement in 1968, defense minister, Gen. M. Garcia Barragan, was unsure to depose President Diaz Ordaz. Instead, he stood only to crush the movement the army to fire on a meeting on Oct. 2 in the Tlatelolco, where between 300 persons died, according to reports.

Between 1971 and 1975 Echeverria used the army down a rural guerrilla war in Guerrero state and allowed intelligence to be involved in fighting urban guerrillas. The army was given the responsibility for controlling traffic and curbing protest.

Over the past four years the police role has diminished. Instead, the army has claimed responsibility for defending the country's oil fields. It also says army's antiquated military is out of step with the new voice in international

"The more resources the more we will be able to get," Galvan Lopez said in an interview with the news wire.

The better prepared technically, organically, logistically and morally, the greater they can provide the cover. "I understand military to be preservation of the economic and political guaranteed by the armed forces of a country."

With a budget of only \$1.5 billion this year, the military modernization program is modest first step. 28 cavalry regiments exchanging their horses for reconnaissance vehicles. The army built some short-range rocket its first tank mounted 20mm cannon. The 11,000-man navy is acquiring new patrol boats and acquiring new patrol boats. The country's 200-m otonic zone against unlicensed fishing boats.

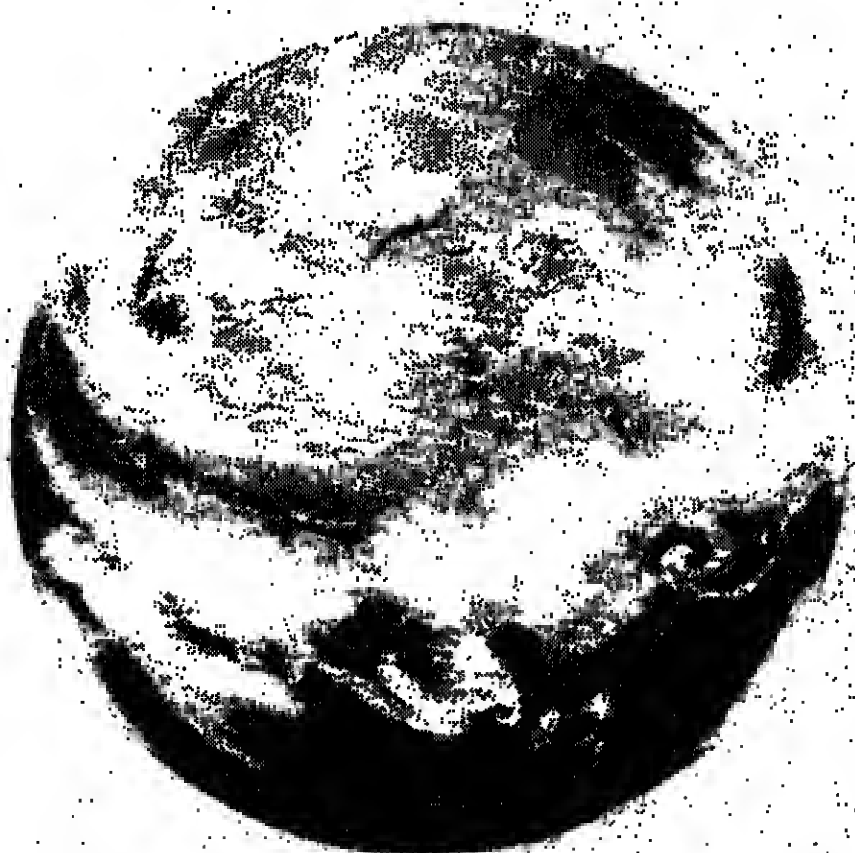


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## SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

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PERSONNEL MANAGER		Schneiderberger (Prospectus printers).	Paris	Highly motivated (X. Mass., RES, ESOP); forte personnel mgt.; exp. in technique of the contacts mgt. fr. exp.	Box 2018 NY, Schneiderberger, 25, Rue de la Chapelle, 92142 Clamart, France.	LA 251
INTERNATIONAL SALES OPPORTUNITY		Leading U.S. manufacturer of warning lights & sirens.	Athens for Saudi Arabia	Exp. & good Arabic prof.; knowl. of Saudi Arabia market essential; tech. sales mgt. of exp. prod.	Federal Signal Int'l, Athens, Greece. Tel: 144-328.	LA 251
PROJECT MANAGERS		King-Williamson (project mgt. co.)	U.S.A. or Europe	Min. 10 yrs. responsible exp. in petroleum, other energy or process industries.	E.F. de Leon, King-Williamson (647) 3.V. P.O. Box 11757, 2582 AT, The Hague, The Netherlands. Tel: 071814411.	LA 251
EUROPEAN SALES EXECUTIVE		The Sheffield Smelting Co. Ltd. (Precision engineering parts).	Milan	25-35; sound managerial qual.; have had field sales exp.; exp. Ital.; tech. qual.	Mr. A. Lodge, The Sheffield Smelting Co., P.O. Box 28, Windsor St., Sheffield, (S) 0473 23681.	Wall Jm 251
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SR. INTERNAL AUDITOR Europe	Negotiable	Leading int'l healthcare products group	Brussels	Qual. accountant; several yrs. exp. planning & using modern auditing tech. in int'l org.; industrial exp.	Ref: 121/49, Douglas & Wilson, 57 Chancery St., London EC1Y 4SY.	Finan Jm 251
INTERNATIONAL TAX DEVELOPMENT	\$15-20,000 +	One of leading firms of chartered accountants.	The Netherlands	Qual. char. accountant; sound knowl. & underst. of U.K. tax; previous exp. + exp. +	Ref: 2171, Royal Weber, Douglas & Wilson, 410 Strand, London WC2R 0NS. Tel: 01-236 9581.	Finan Jm 251
EXPORT MARKETING (East Europe)		Co. of int'l rep. in leisure clothing.	Switz.	Intelligent, well educated, vigorous young individual; export sales/ mgt. exp. + exp. +	Box 210-115302/2, 68-1271 Geneva 3.	LA 271
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## Nazis, Again

We have seen before what follows when Nazi and fascist organizations are guided by their malevolence. It is not necessary to establish parallels between the troubled '30s that spawned the Holocaust and today. It is enough that innocents are dying — Italians catching a train, Germans drinking beer, Frenchmen walking by a synagogue — because neo-Nazis and fascists express their twisted hate.

On Saturday, the titular head of France's Jewish community, Baron Alain de Rothschild, decried "the indifference of our rulers toward anti-Semitic right-wing extremist groups." Whether authorities have been indifferent or not, they face a grave problem. An independent police union, for example, reported that 30 of 150 members of a recently dissolved fascist group were members of the French police. Investigators in Italy have

traced links between Italian fascists and one of those French policemen.

Each inhuman act of terrorism is roundly condemned, and the dead are mourned. But the acts recur, again and again. In each case, the details are studied, and causes are attributed: This one is because of Italy's instability; this one is a Jewish problem. That is misleading and dangerous. And that is not enough.

European societies are faced with a crisis, and it is one they have faced before. If there are great differences, there are also parallels. It is not essential to analyze the lure of right-wing extremism and long-disgraced reactions to economic hardship and disillusionment with political solutions. Let us just remember what happened last time.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

## The Bank, the Fund and Oil

The World Bank's job has traditionally been to make loans for development projects in the Third World. The International Monetary Fund, meanwhile, made loans for currency stabilization. In the turbulence created by last year's enormous increases in oil prices, those two assignments now overlap. The annual meetings of the Bank and the Fund, held here last week, showed both of them to be evolving rapidly toward larger responsibilities than they have previously carried.

In the past, the case for expanding the World Bank was primarily the altruistic and moral one of the rich countries' obligation to help the poor. Providing the reserves for the IMF was, in contrast, essentially self-interest, since the troubles of any one currency rapidly make trouble for the others. But now those two motives as well overlap. One country's developing economy is, after all, another country's expanding export market.

All development and trade expansion are now threatened by the effects of the higher oil prices. After the first great surge of oil prices in 1973-74, the commercial banks handled most of the recycling of the oil surpluses. The oil-exporting countries deposited their new revenues in the banks, which then lent the money back to the oil-importing countries. But that won't work a second time. By the time the second oil crisis arrived last year, most of the Third World countries had borrowed as much as they could manage and, in some cases, more. As for the banks, they are beginning to get warnings from government regulators not to go much further in making loans in those developing economies that are already overburdened with oil debts.

The distribution of the world's debts has shifted dramatically over the past two years. In 1978, the oil-exporting countries' surpluses had declined to \$5 billion. But this year those surpluses will be around \$115 billion — which, by way of comparison, is twice the value of all the automobiles that will be produced in the United States this year. In contrast, the industrial countries were collectively running a fat \$33 billion surplus two years ago. This year they will have a deficit — possibly more than \$50 billion, the IMF estimates. Most of that gigantic swing, incidentally, comes at the expense of three countries — West Germany, Italy and Japan. As for the developing countries that must import oil, they were already running deficits totaling \$36 billion in 1978. Those deficits will be twice as large this year, with far fewer opportunities to finance them through the commercial banking system.

At best, the prospect for growth in most of those countries is somber. In some there will be severe cuts in standards of living. The only question is the extent of those cuts, and the amount of social damage that they will inflict. The answer depends largely on the rich countries' willingness to expand, rapidly, the operations of the Bank and the IMF. The industrial countries — particularly the United States — are likely to react to their own rising deficits by cutting their contributions to these institutions. It's a bad way to save money. They are contributions to the stability of the system by which all the trading countries, rich and poor alike, now earn their livings.

THE WASHINGTON POST

## Promises for South Korea

South Koreans have been offered a new constitution by President Chun Doo Hwan which, if he means what it says, would finally provide a measure of democracy and protect some fundamental rights. On paper at least, it is a marked improvement on the repressive Yushin constitution, imposed in 1972, which let an arbitrary president rule for life. It took an assassin to dislodge Park Chung Hee from Seoul's Blue House.

President Chun proposes to let Koreans choose future chief executives indirectly, through a 5,000-member electoral college. And the president could serve only a single, seven-year term. The voters would also, directly, choose two-thirds of a 330-member National Assembly, with the remainder selected under a system of proportional representation. The president would lose his power to dissolve the assembly; it, in turn, could remove a government once it had been in power at least a year. On paper, these are significant checks on presidential authority.

The new constitution, to be submitted to a referendum in two weeks, would also guard against the most objectionable violations of human rights in the Yushin era. It would guarantee habeas corpus, affirm a right to privacy and abolish guilt-by-association.

(South Koreans with relatives in the North have been deemed security risks solely on grounds of family association.) If heeded, these provisions, too, would represent a most welcome step forward.

Still, the proposed charter has to be regarded as a promissory note. Since he named himself president a month ago, Mr. Chun has looked less like a Jefferson than a would-be Park. His most outspoken democratic critics have been subjected to show trials on charges of sedition; the most prominent opposition leader, Kim Dae Jung, is appealing a death sentence. Now Mr. Chun proposes dissolving the two major parties and creating four parties instead, a formula that could invite divide-and-rule manipulations.

Perhaps, however, Mr. Chun believes that a centralized dictatorship is an anachronism in an economically booming and pluralistic South Korea. That is what his defenders contend. The more cynical view is that he wants only the semblance of democracy, not its inconvenient actuality. Having given his promissory note, Koreans — and Americans — can legitimately judge his performance by its terms.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## International Opinion

### A Gulf Patrol

Fortunately, ... President Carter seems to have had second thoughts about sending a Euro-American naval force to keep the Hormuz Strait open. Such a move would have pushed the Russians off their line of being reasonably neutral in the Gulf conflict, a position which seemed to have been tacitly agreed upon by both super-powers.

— The Observer (London).

Iraq's blitzkrieg against Iran has now subsided into a war of attrition. The question now is whose spare parts will give out soonest. True to his wild-eyed fanaticism, the ayatollah has no intention of negotiating. Mullahs were not designed to run wars, so

it can surely be only a matter of time before the military take over. The ability of the Iranian army and air force to resist the Iraqi invasion has far exceeded Western expectations, demonstrating they must still have enough trained officers to overthrow the mosque rule.

The West's balancing act must be to keep out of the war, yet try to contain the situation. Every eventuality must be prepared for. The question is not if, but where and when the fire will strike next time. For the United States to send four early-warning radar aircraft to Saudi Arabia is not enough to defend vital Western interests. An international naval force must be formed to patrol the Gulf.

— The Daily Express (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

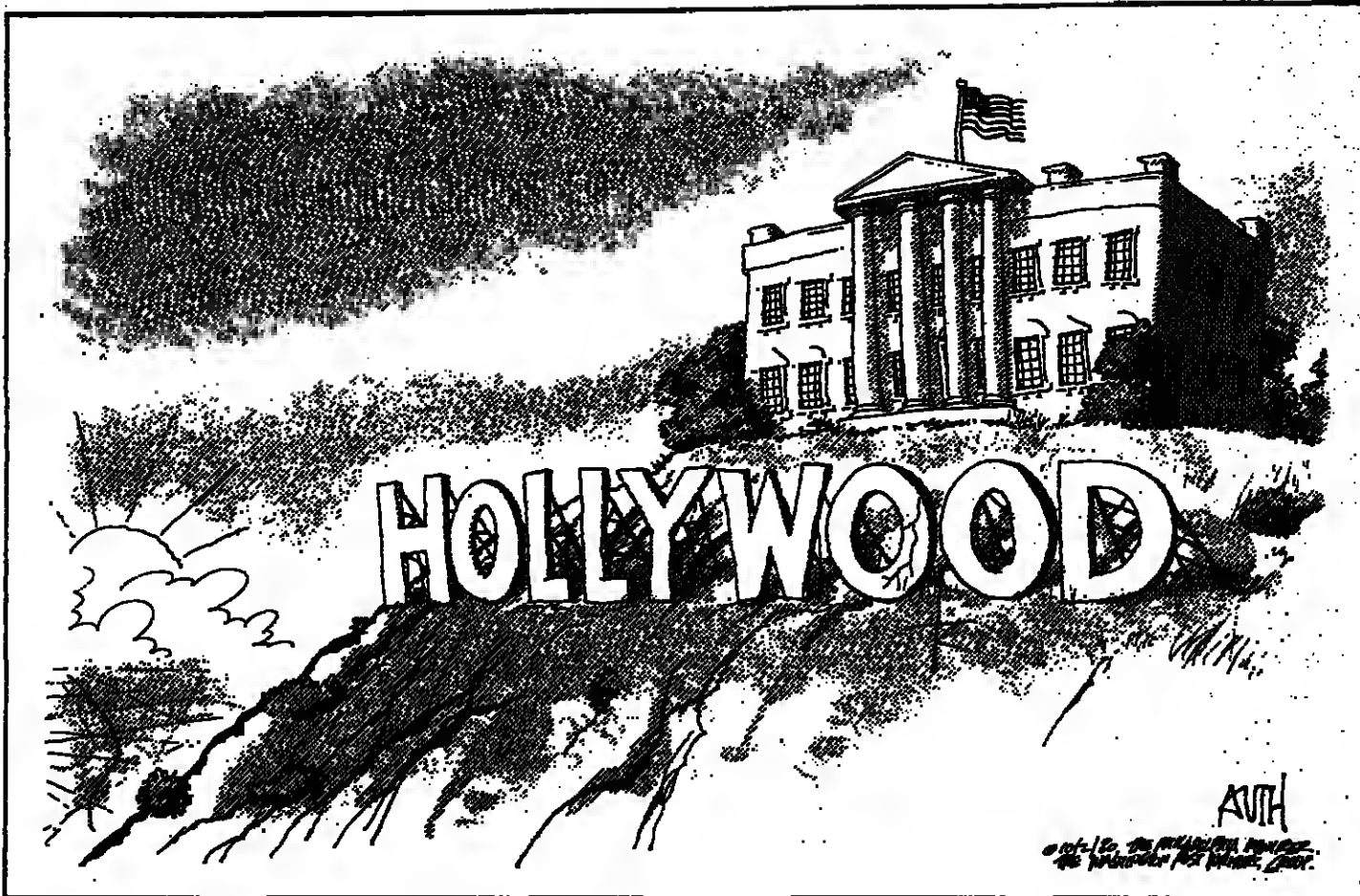
October 6, 1905

PARIS — The first national funeral since the interment of Felix Faure filled the streets of Paris on Tuesday for the burial of M. Savorgnan de Brazza, the celebrated French explorer, and formerly governor of the French Congo, who died at Dakar on his way back from a tour of inspection in the colony formerly under his rule. M. Le Myre de Villiers, in a funeral speech, declared that three names synthesize the exploration of the Black Continent, Livingstone, the Christian apostle; Stanley, the Anglo-Saxon of inflexible resolution, and de Brazza, the representative of the Latin race, the idealist, whose dream was the conquest of the black race by justice and humane treatment.

### Fifty Years Ago

October 6, 1930

BEAUVAIS, France — The British dirigible R-101, headed for India and carrying the most distinguished passenger list ever to fly the air, crashed here yesterday morning and burst into flames. Forty-six passengers were burned alive in the worst aerial disaster since man learnt to fly. Among the many distinguished persons who lost their lives were Lord Thomson, secretary of state for air, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Sefton Brannan and 10 other high-ranking officers of the British air force. The cause of this disaster, which wiped out in three minutes many of the officials and authorities who guide and direct Great Britain's air force, still remains wrapped in uncertainty today.



## Dealing With Myths and Illusions

By Stephen Klaidman

WASHINGTON — On a typical day of campaigning, President Carter and Ronald Reagan will do a great many different things, any one of which might turn up on the 7 p.m. network news. As a result, some consideration is given each day to how what they do will play on television.

The TV crews following the candidates are likely to shoot between three and four hours of film each day. That will be compressed to about two minutes by the time it hits the air.

It might then be telecast with a voice-over, or perhaps commented on by Walter Cronkite. It will also be juxtaposed with other political film and commentary.

In that form it will influence the next Gallup, Harris and CBS-New York Times polls, which in turn will influence how the candidates-cum-performers will play to the cameras next time around.

The process is circular. It deals in illusions and delusions, shifting perceptions and images, and finally, distortion.

All this goes on within limits, of course. They are set by a mystical calculation of how the candidate's most fundamental beliefs can be packaged, if not discarded, to guarantee 270 or more electoral votes on Election Day.

In the end, it is hard to be sure what a candidate for president really thinks about anything. Is Ronald Reagan for or against bailing out big companies in trouble like Chrysler, or big cities in trouble like New York? Is John Anderson for or against a Christian America? Will Jimmy Carter turn the screws on Israel in a second term?

Voters have three choices. They can believe what candidates say in full awareness that campaign promises are as often broken as

kept. Or they can believe what candidates have consistently said in the past when they were not running for national office. Or they can depend on the record in the belief that the only true measure of a politician is what he does, not what he says.

But rarely do voters get a chance to evaluate anything real. They are constantly being asked to make judgments based on cleverly manipulated images. Sometimes the media are co-opted and perpetuate false imagery in an unexamined fashion.

Take the so-called presidential debates, for example. They were not debates. Some reporters took note of that, but by and large the media are still referring to them as debates. Most media analysts said that two participants had done well; that they both appeared "presidential." Nonsense! They mouthed campaign slogans and gave no evidence, whatsoever, that they have what it takes to be a good president.

Appearing presidential, at best, means that if the role were being cast in Hollywood, one of them might get the part. By that standard, Ronald Reagan and John Anderson would probably qualify. Jimmy Carter would not.

The media also say that Ronald Reagan has a manfully relaxed and easygoing manner. Has one ever noticed the uncomfortable breathlessness that sometimes accompanies his answers to difficult or even not-so-difficult questions? Or what about the fustian with which he delivers some of his canned quips and homilies?

The subordination of reality to perception

of reality or distortion of reality is most easily observed in political campaigns, but it is endemic to government. The case of Iran provides a good foreign policy example.

Why didn't the United States government know that the shah was in grave danger? There was a whole series of clear signs that substantial trouble was brewing. Yet until it was too late, the United States talked only to SAVAK, the shah's intelligence service, scorning the opposition.

Could it be that the U.S. investment in the shah was so great, and so many careers were linked to that investment, that no one wanted to scrutinize it for fear of confronting the fact that it might all be going down the tubes? Whatever the reason, ignoring the opposition in Iran was something more than stupidity; it was an almost infantile suppression of reality.

Governmental estimates of the cost of anything from deploying the MX missile to a flood-control project are generally exercises in pure fantasy. The importance of the Billy Carter case rests mainly on the fact (oh, rare fact!) that the Libyan government could have been deluded into thinking that the president's brother could deliver favors in the form of aircraft or a shift in U.S. policy in the Middle East. Or was it delusion?

There are endless examples of the myths and illusions that constitute the raw material of most governmental decisions. The greatest danger, as in the case of Iran, is in self-delusion. You have to want to see through the often-confusing and contradictory mess that obscures reality. Despite what Mr. Reagan says, things are rarely as simple as they seem. Could that hold true even for Mr. Reagan?

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## A Fleet Street Closure: No Scoop

By Jonathan Fenby

LONDON — The imminent closure of a newspaper which boasted for years of having the world's biggest evening circulation was announced in London last week, and nobody was surprised. The recent history of newspapers produced in, and around Fleet Street has been such that there was no sense of shock that a metropolis of London's size should be faced with the prospect of having only one city-wide daily newspaper when The Evening News shuts down later this month.

The closure, to be effected through a merger of The Evening News into the rival Evening Standard, would have seemed unthinkable twenty years ago. In the post-war decade, London actually had three evening papers rushing quick-changing headlines screaming editions onto the streets from mid-morning to the end of the evening commuter rush. Other British cities had competing evening papers and, on the continent, newspapers like France Soir were setting new circulation heights.

The Evening News, foundation of the great press empire of Lord Northcliffe at the end of the last century, led the European field. It was the archetypal Cockney paper — unsuited, homespun, devoted to

its readers' immediate concerns to the exclusion of more weighty matters. When its constituency's tastes began to change in the 1960s, it suffered one of the sharpest circulation declines of all time. From daily sales of 1.5 million in 1960, it had dropped to 462,000 by last summer. Its owners, Associated Newspapers, estimate that, over the past six years, the paper lost £38 million.

### Suffering

Not that the Evening News was alone in its suffering. Its main rival for Cockney readers, The Star, closed in 1960. The Evening Standard, appealing to a more sophisticated readership, saw its daily sales drop from 750,000 in the early 1960s to half that figure this year. The News and Standard tried to save money by cutting down on editions, stopping production on Saturdays and reducing circulation areas. It didn't do much good. This year, Britain's recession hit advertising and, all the time, there was the pressure of the amazing amounts of money needed to turn out newspapers in Fleet Street.

Many of Britain's national daily and Sunday papers are suffering heavily from a combination of

static sales and extremely high labor costs, generated by decades of sloppy management, a voracious labor force and union refusal to allow modern technology to be used. Nine of the 17 Fleet Street survivors are generally reckoned to be operating at a loss despite circulation numbers, in some cases, into the millions.

Against such a background, the financial logic of a merger between The News and The Standard has burned brightly in the past decade, although until 1977 the papers belonged to two of the industry's great dynastic rivals, Associated and Beaverbrook Newspapers.

The first round of merger talks broke down in 1970 after a year of secret negotiations. The second, in 1977, was shattered by a combination of determined counter-punching by The Standard, which would have disappeared in the deal, and by the decision of a conglomerate, Trafalgar House, to add the declining Beaverbrook empire to its interests in real estate, shipping and hotels. Three years later, Lord Victor Matthews of Trafalgar House is to become chairman of London's monopoly evening newspaper.

### Remunerative

There are some hopes among journalists and print workers that Lord Matthews' monopoly will not last too long. Australian publisher Rupert Murdoch, who has shown that there is still a lot of money to be made out of popular newspapers in Britain, has been credited for some time with plans to start a down-market London evening paper to go with his highly remunerative national morning paper, The Sun.

But, for one thing, Mr. Murdoch would want to get the costs down quite considerably — probably by using the prospect of creating some jobs to persuade the unions to agree that there should be fewer staffers than on the 1,750-man News. He may also be held back by other factors, such as his one-ton-kind feelings about Fleet

Street and his current battle to make his New York Post profitable.

If all this was simply a matter of a once-successful newspaper losing its market and failing to find a new one, it might be a matter of regret in the profession and no more. But the closure of the Evening News has wider implications. Inside Britain, it draws attention once again to the crazy economics of the London-based newspaper industry. The Times was not alone in asking this week, "Can Fleet Street Save Itself," and in finding none too hopeful an answer.

### Patterns

The closure of The News is the latest, and one of the biggest, examples of the general trend in Western Europe and North America away from strong competing city newspapers. In metropolitan areas, two or three rivals have been replaced by a single product, particularly in the afternoon and evening field.

There have been humps in the patterns, most spectacularly in New York with the move of The Daily News into The Post's afternoon territory. But, in general, the traditional afternoon-evening paper with its overlapping editions and fast-moving presentation is almost as moribund as the Front Page era which it spawned. The reasons are many — television, the move to the suburbs, changing tastes.

The death of such newspapers may not seem like a great loss for civilization as we know it, but it contributes to a distinct crowding of the channels through which, however imperfectly, the public is informed and stimulated. As such, it should not be dismissed as the inevitable sinking of dinosaurs into the primeval mud of their own churning.

Jonathan Fenby writes regularly about press matters and is co-author of "The Fall of the House of Beaverbrook." He wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

Auschwitz  
Yesterday  
And Today

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — The horror Holocaust has always deeper than the pathology of leaders or their malignant rage. The unbearable truth, large numbers of seemingly nary people found it possible to slaughter their fellow beings methodically, systematically for anything that they had not for who they were.

This terrible fact is what through in the television ver Fania Fencel's memoirs, "Playing for Time," and especially the performance of V. Redgrave. As Miss Fencel survived at Auschwitz as a her of a prisoners' orchestra for their tormentors, Redgrave testified to the humanity in her ravaged a nce and in the understated of her words.

"We're of the same species says at one point, looking mixture of incredulity and sion at the guards. Her fellow oners object, as one puts it, way you seem to connect monsters with us." But she the chief woman officer: human, like you, like me, the problem."

At Auschwitz, 4 million were gassed and burned years, most of them Jews b Poles and others. To maintain the camp's machinery, it was necessary to organize these as Hitler di anti-Semitism and the desc of other peoples as *Untermenschen*. And "Playing for Time" shows the camps turned the into objects.

From a glamorous figure, is singer, Fania Fencel in in minutes a lump of flesh Redgrave seems to disintegrate her hair is hacked off, a o tattooed on her arm. We stand how the process of mization worked in Naz many — and worked, el since.

### Political Rhetoric

There is no evil to eq Holocaust, and those who r word casually in political r cheapen its significance. But have been other examples of murder and torture: in Russia, Amin's Uganda, Pol Cambodia, Pinochet's Chile name only a few on the block. No one can be naive ab about human nature.

"We know a little som about the human race that didn't know before," Re says as Fencel in "Play Time." "And it's not good i watching those terrible, and trying to sleep afterwa had to cope with twin re human beings as victims i oppressors. For many of seemed to say, either is possi

The fact that in life Redgrave is a political cran porting a Trotskyite revol party, hardly weakened the her acting drove home: the fanaticism.

A Polish character in the asks Fencel in tears why th side would do nothing Auschwitz: not the pope, e Allies, no one. It is a central tone, one that again goes to g human responsibility.

A book published in recent Britain and due out here in ary, "The Terrible Secret," by ter Laqueur, explores imprec what the world knew about death camps. Prof. Laqueur swer is that many people early on: officials in London Washington, the International Cross, the Vatican, some joists. What did they do? Rev the book in the London Si Times, George Steiner of Ch College, Cambridge, summe the answer: nothing.

### Untroubled

"The massacres went ahead, troubled," Prof. Steiner s "The rail lines to the dea were not bombed." ... Rep the Holocaust were kept out Allied and neutral press. Plus fully apprised, did everyth his uncanny power to mull hideous truth ...

Why was there silence? Steiner said there was no cons cy. People, including Euro Jews themselves, simply did want to believe such news. It too awful a nightmare, too fa yond human possibility.

"Today all of us, Gentile Jew, come after Auschwitz," Prof. Steiner said. "We hat said privilege of a new sophis tion. We no longer doubt wha media tell us of massacres." Prof. Steiner put a final quest "Does this openness to hoo be asked, 'make us any better pared, any more willing to act has it, on the contrary, made t thicker the skin of our indi ance? And all are accomplice that which leaves them indi ent."

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## Taiwan Attacks New U.S.-Taiwan Accord Violation of Agreement With Peking

Annexation  
The Chinese news agency said the new agreement between Washington and Taipei would destroy the basis of Sino-U.S. relations.

Saturday night's dispatch stopped just short of that. "There is no doubt that the American Institute in Taiwan and the Taiwan American Affairs Council, sponsored by the U.S. government and the Taiwan authorities, will hurt the feelings of the Chinese people and give rise to widespread concern and indignation in China," the dispatch said.

It quoted an American observer in Washington as commenting that "in theory the United States and Taiwan have only nongovernmental links, but in practice, virtually all the trappings of a full-blown diplomatic relationship are now in existence."

The news agency said, "This is an open violation of the agreement between the United States and China and the joint communiqué on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries."

The agency said the accord granted officials of the two organizations immunity from taxation or legal action while stationed in the other country and the right to inviolable pouches for carrying their correspondence. This makes the representatives "official diplomats in everything but name," it said.

"It is common knowledge that as private organizations, they have no rights to offer each other the privileges similar to those accorded diplomats," the agency said.

Twice this year, U.S. Ambassador Leonard Woodcock has been

with Taiwan this summer. At that time the official Chinese press declared that upgrading relations between Washington and Taipei would destroy the basis of Sino-U.S. relations.

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Twice this year, U.S. Ambassador Leonard Woodcock has been

called in by Peking officials because of the Taiwan situation. The first instance was a protest over resumption of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. The second involved a formal statement of Peking's attitude on resumption of official relations after Mr. Reagan brought the matter up.

**China Warns on Base**  
PEKING (UPI) — The Chinese news agency has said that a Soviet base at the former U.S. installation at Cam Ranh Bay, Vietnam, is "like a dagger thrust into South-east Asia and toward the U.S. military bases in the Philippines."

The agency alleged that, "after more than one year of expansion, Cam Ranh has become a major Soviet naval and air base in South-east Asia." China has said it was stepping up its own naval activity in the region to counter Soviet moves.

**Estonian Youths Said to Protest Soviet Presence**

STOCKHOLM — Some 2,000 students have demonstrated in the Estonian capital of Tallinn, demanding freedom for Estonia and the departure of all ethnic Russians, immigrant sources in Stockholm reported.

The students, aged from 15 to 18, carried banners with the Estonian colors of blue, black and white. On two separate occasions last week they tried to reach government buildings in the center of Tallinn, but police cordoned off the area, the sources said.

About 150 youths were arrested but most were released after identification. Many of the demonstrators were beaten in scuffles with the militia and security police, the sources said.

Estonia was annexed by the Soviet Union along with other Baltic states in 1944. As many as half a million of Estonia's 1.4 million inhabitants are estimated to be Russians.

Some students also marched under school-related banners, demanding such things as "better school lunches" and "better temperatures in class rooms," the sources said.

**Ship Blaze at Singapore**

SINGAPORE — A fire was put out here Saturday aboard the Liberian-registered tanker Oceanic Grandeur, loaded with 50,000 tons of oil, but two of the 37-man crew are missing, the ship's agents said.



**UNDER PRESSURE** — A Japanese strongman supports nearly a ton during a demonstration at Tokyo's Metropolitan Citizens Day commemoration. He supports three men, seven bales of rice, a wood boat and a rice-cake mortar.

## Accident Kills Pyotr Masharov, 62, Alternate Soviet Politburo Member

MOSCOW — Pyotr Masharov, 62, a World War II guerrilla leader who rose to become head of the Belorussian Communist Party organization and an alternate member of the Soviet Politburo, has died in an auto accident, Tass announced.

Mr. Masharov, who was killed Saturday, was one of the youngest alternate members of the Politburo. Although he had been near the upper ranks of power in the Soviet Union for 15 years, he was never considered a contender for a top leadership position.

He had been first secretary of the Communist Party in the Belorussian Republic since 1965 and one of nine alternate members of the Politburo since 1966.

Born in 1918 in the Belorussian village of Shirk, Mr. Masharov was a teacher of physics and mathematics until the outbreak of World War II. He became a guerrilla leader under the Nazi occupation and was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union for his partisan activities.

## Seoul Constitution Looks Good on Paper Chun's 'Liberalism' Yet to Be Tested

By Sam Jameson  
Los Angeles Times Service  
TOKYO — South Korean President Chun Doo Hwan last week unveiled what looked like a fairly democratic constitution.

It may, indeed at some point in the distant future, provide the framework for a working democracy in a nation where 39,000 U.S. troops help provide security. But in the short run the draft constitution is hardly more meaningful than a manager's scorecard before the players' names have been written in.

As soon as the South Korean people go through the motions of approving the new constitution later this month, in a referendum to be held under continuing martial law, the National Assembly and all the political parties are to be dissolved. Supplementary provisions of the new constitution provide for their dissolution.

Even those politicians who have not been purged or jailed are not sure they will be able to play the game under Gen. Chun's rules. New laws are to be written, before any elections, to ban the re-entry into politics of "persons conspicuously responsible for political or social corruption or chaos."

Thus, South Korea will be attempting, as Gen. Chun puts it, to "remove the political climate and realize ethical politics... in a new era" without an established ruling party or an established opposition party.

Gen. Chun's draft constitution does specify that South Korea will have a pluralistic political system. Already, he has launched moves to establish what is expected to become a new party to support his rule. But how a real opposition party is to be formed from the dust of the general's purges, suppression of free speech and the press, plus continuing martial law, remains to be seen.

History has shown that in South Korea, it is the players and their attitude toward the political game — more than the rules of the game — that determine how the country is governed.

Under the constitution, members of the new National Assembly, which is to be elected no later than June 30, will determine whether the outward semblance of democracy has any substance.

On paper, Gen. Chun restored most of the 1962 constitution, under which President Park Chung Hee, who was assassinated a year ago, gave South Korea what many critics have forgotten was the nation's best period of democracy. It lasted from 1963, when elections ended junta rule, until 1972, when Park instituted authoritarian rule.

Powers given to the National Assembly in 1962 to order the president to rescind both emergen-

cy decrees and martial law have been restored. The Assembly will also be able to oust any premier appointed by the president and, for that matter, the entire Cabinet or any member of the Cabinet — a power which even the relatively liberal 1962 constitution did not give the legislators in such unqualified form. In addition, legislators will regain their 1962 power to question the administration on its handling of specific issues.

Perhaps more important, the Assembly will regain its controlling role in submitting any constitutional amendment to a national referendum — a key power in view of a provision limiting the president to a single seven-year term.

Gen. Chun, who has repeatedly declared that he intends to establish a precedent of handing power peacefully to a successor, limited Park in specifying that the president should be chosen indirectly by an electoral college of more than 5,000 elected members. But unlike Park, Gen. Chun will allow political parties to be established to nominate candidates for president, apparently ensuring that the electoral college will be more than the rubber stamp it was under Park after 1972.

But how the Assembly and the electoral college are to function will be up to those who are chosen to serve in them. Any system that "stacks" either or both bodies with Chun men could wind up depriving them of any real power.

Determined by Junta  
The rules for their selection are to be determined by the same junta-like group, set up May 31, under which Gen. Chun took over effective control of the country. The military-dominated National Security Emergency Council measures Committee is to be renamed the Legislative Council for National Security and replace the National Assembly as the nation's legislature until after next year's elections.

It will enact the laws governing political parties, specify which politicians may run again, fix the rules of a new proportional-representation system of electing legislators and set up the electoral college.

Only when these tasks are complete will Gen. Chun's scorecard be filled out.

On human rights — the single segment of the draft constitution entered on the scorecard so far — Gen. Chun does well, at least on paper.

All provisions allowing legislative restrictions on fundamental human rights, which Park added in his authoritarian 1972 constitution, have been removed. Even two new "human rights," which did not exist under the relatively liberal 1962 constitution, have been added. They are the right to privacy and the right to "live in a clean environment."

Even a gesture toward women's rights was made, in providing for equality of the sexes in marriage.

Rights of Arrested  
The right of an arrested person to be brought before a court to determine the legality of his detention has been restored. And, also for the first time, the constitution declares that persons arrested shall be presumed innocent until proved guilty.

Gen. Chun's critics see abundant reasons for doubting that all the liberalism of the new constitution should be taken at face value. His record of running roughshod over human rights and ignoring the nation's constitution as he took power over first the military and then the country certainly heads the list of reasons for doubt.

Another reading of Gen. Chun's liberalizing intentions will come from his disposition of the case of Kim Dae Jung, sentenced to death by a military court Sept. 17 on charges of attempting to overthrow the government.

Thus, until legislative meat has been added to the bones of the new constitution, and until he has had a chance to try to implement the reforms he has so far only ordered, the scorecard on Gen. Chun himself will be incomplete.

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## Philippine Rebels Explode Bombs U.S. Air Base for First Time

Press International  
Guerrillas in the Philippines have expanded their gains against the martial law government of Ferdinand Marcos, who has been in power for 15 years — eight years under martial law — that he can no longer control the people's anger.

The movement said Saturday's actions were aimed at showing Mr. Marcos, who has been in power for 15 years — eight years under martial law — that he can no longer control the people's anger.

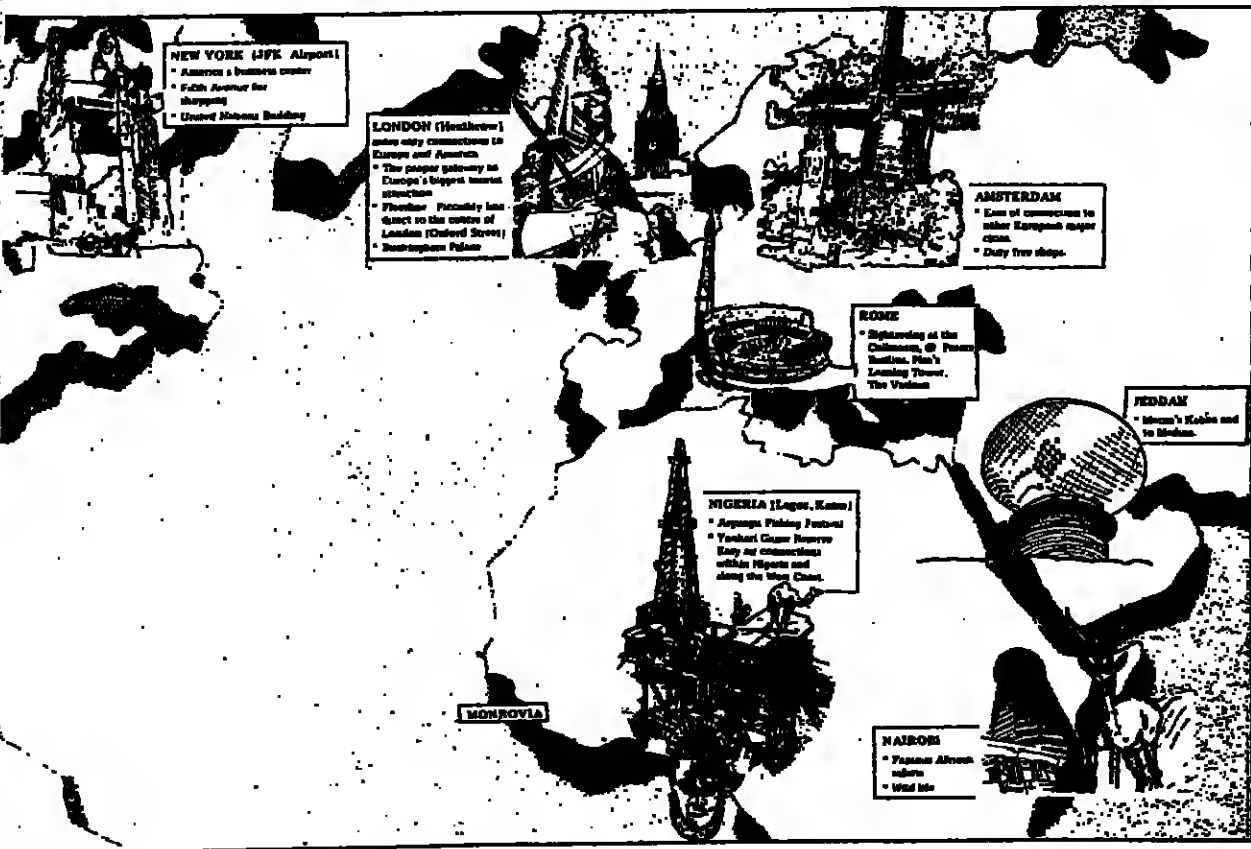
It said the blasts also served as a warning to delegates to a forthcoming conference of the International Hotel Association and the American Society of Travel Agents "not to come to the Philippines in these times of crisis and turmoil."

bomb barrage in Manila since Aug. 22. As in the two previous waves of violence, which killed an American woman and wounded about 30 other persons, the April 6 Liberation Movement claimed responsibility for the bombings.

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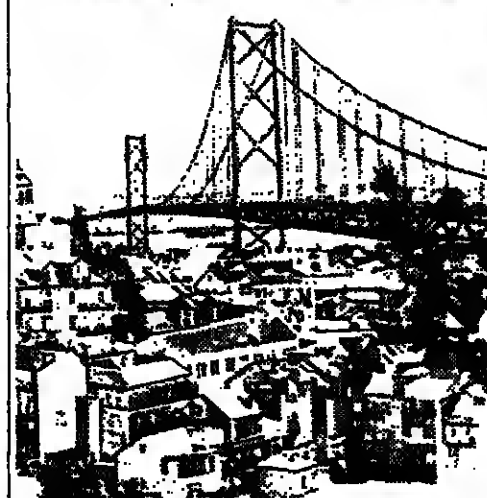
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HOTELS & INNS, WORLDWIDE



## International Bond Prices—Week of October 2

**Provided by White Weld Securities, London; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston**

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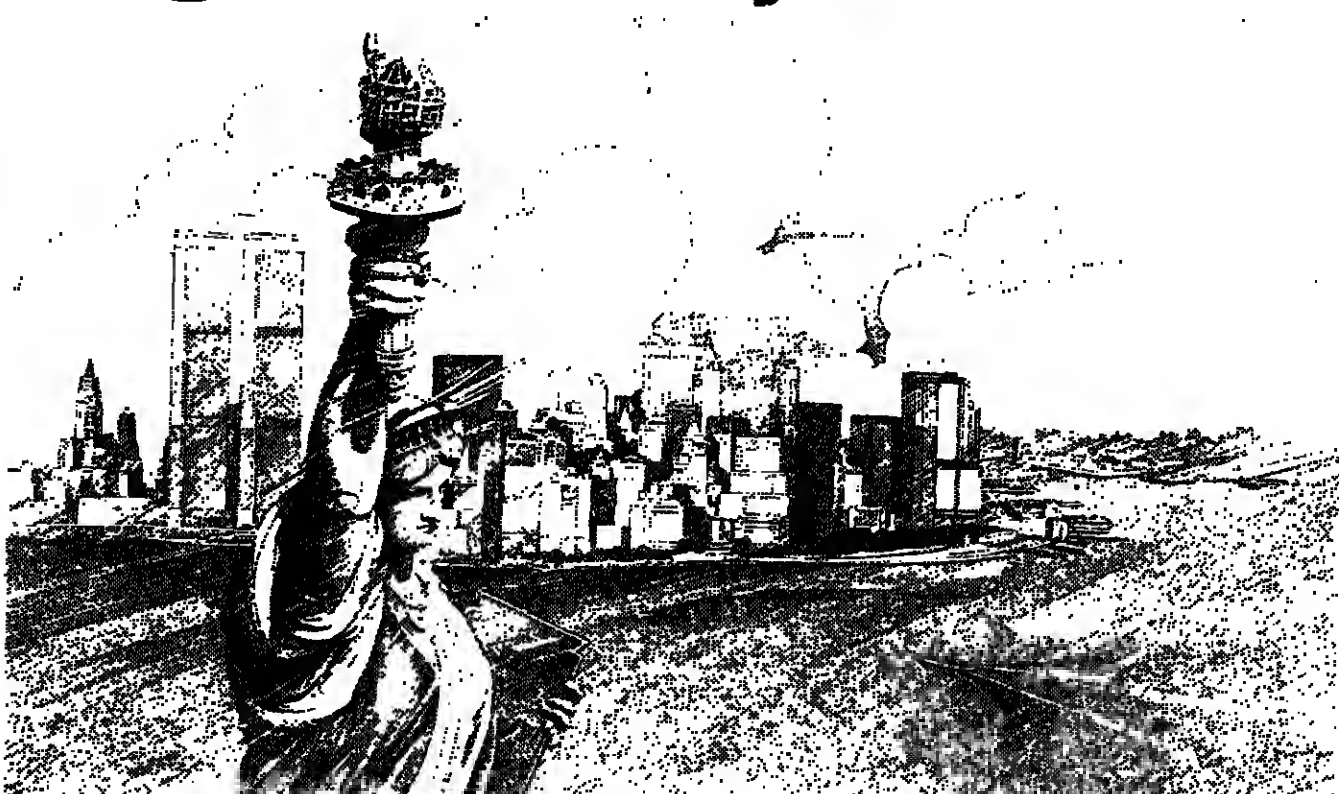
Ant	Security	Bt/C	Conv	Issue Pr.	Mld Pr.	Yield
3	Swedish American Credit	S	9/24/4			13.0
5	2000 Australian	S	12/8	96/12	1.25	8.6
10	1987 Oct 1987 Oct	S	9/24/4	94/14	1.25	8.6
11	1987 Oct 1987 Oct	S	9/24/4	94/14	1.25	8.6
12	1987 Oct 1987 Oct	S	9/24/4	94/14	1.25	8.6
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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 277:1033-1034, 1997

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has declined from 760 million to 600 million. The number of people who are malnourished has declined from 1.1 billion to 800 million. The number of people who are obese has increased from 100 million to 300 million. The number of people who are overweight has increased from 100 million to 300 million. The number of people who are obese and overweight has increased from 100 million to 300 million. The number of people who are obese and overweight has increased from 100 million to 300 million.

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Lichtenthaler and Whistler (1973). The total chlorophyll content was determined by the method of Arar and Cook (1980). The carotenoid content was determined by the method of Lichtenthaler and Whistler (1973).



## DM, Led by Dollar, Hits Record Level

**By Carl Gewirtz**  
*Herald Tribune*

In spite of the recurring eurodollar market is at a record volume this year. For the first time, the \$17.23 billion were marketed — from the year-ago \$1.5-billion record set last year. It accounted for the new business, 67.4 percent.

terior, the foreign trade bank and the first public sector agency to issue floating rate CDs. The \$30 million is for five years but renewable to three years at the option of investors.

For holding the paper to maturity, redemption will be at a premium of 100 percent, which will add about 26 basis points to the effective yield. Interest will be set at a quarter-point over the six-month interbank rate. This paper is also aimed at institutions, with minimum denomination set at \$500,000.

### BONDS

his year against 16 Deutsche marks, a little less than 65 percent in the first nine months of the DM was down on the 20-percent of dollar.

By exercising this "put" option, an investor would have earned an effective yield of 10 percent per annum for those seven years. The bonds, priced at par, ended the week at 100 1/4-101 1/4.

The latest offering, almost as complex and also led by Credit Suisse First Boston, is a \$50-million, 15-year issue for Helmerich & Payne, a single-A rated U.S. energy company that explores for and produces oil and gas, among other activities. The company also owns some 3 million shares of single-A rated Sun Co.

Helmerich is offering to exchange some 900,000 of these shares at a price that will be 15 to 22 percent over the New York Stock Exchange quote when final terms are set Oct. 14. In return, it will have access to \$50 million on which it will pay interest of 7 1/2 to 8 percent.

Helmerich thus gets to borrow money at a low rate in today's environment and, more important, gets to sell its stock holding at a hefty premium over what already is a record high price of \$49 a share.

The Matsushita Electric Works convertible is reportedly in demand, with investors attracted by the play of yen against the dollar.

Likewise, Citicorp's convertible was well received and the amount was increased to 200 million francs from the 180 million initially indicated. The coupon was unchanged at 10 1/2 percent and the conversion premium was set at 4.7 percent.



### Job Opportunity

Robert McNamara (left) retires as president of the World Bank next June. The four men most often mentioned at last week's joint meeting of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund as possible successors are: (clockwise from top left) Anthony Solomon, Peter Peterson, Paul Volcker and A.W. Clausen.

## Few Early Favorites For McNamara's Job

**WASHINGTON** — Finding a name to fulfill the qualifications described above was the liveliest corridor topic last week at the World Bank's annual meeting in Washington.

What is being sought is a successor to Robert McNamara, who will retire as president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, as the leading agency is formally known, on June 9, his 65th birthday.

At this point, the hundreds of government officials and private bankers gathered here for the World Bank's joint session with the International Monetary Fund are suggesting numerous candidates. But so far, no clear favorites have emerged from the hallway and banquet-room speculation.

Among the most mentioned names — although it is not known whether they would even be available — are:

• Anthony Solomon, 61, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and former deputy undersecretary of the Treasury for international affairs.

• Peter Peterson, 54, chairman of Lehman Brothers, the investment banking house, and a former Secretary of Commerce.

• Paul Volcker, 52, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. It is said he might be tempted to quit the Fed for the World Bank presidency if Jimmy Carter should lose the election; Mr. Volcker will not comment on the subject.

• A.W. Clausen, 57 years old, chairman of the Bank of America, the biggest private bank in the world and an executive who is very active internationally.

The speculation actually began last summer, when Mr. McNamara announced that he would retire. He and the World Bank's executive directors drew up the list of qualifications for a successor, a list that has been circulating informally among delegates here.

There was some thought that the post might no longer go to an American, as it has since the Bank was founded in 1946. (Mr. McNamara, who took office 13 years ago, is the fifth president.) But conversations with high-ranking officials from both industrialized and developing countries indicate no pressures yet for a non-American.

"It has to be a man who has the confidence of your president," said Ramaswamy Iyer Venkataraman, the finance minister of India, "and good relations with Congress."

Although Third World countries have been pushing for greater control of both the IMF and the



World Bank, they are not putting forward any candidate for the bank's presidency.

Officially note that the United States is still the biggest shareholder and that a strong American personality is desired to help American officials identify with the enormous tasks facing the World Bank and to ease the path through congressional authorizations and appropriations.

European Options

The selection will be made by whoever wins the presidential election Nov. 4. While neither Europe nor Canada are putting forward anyone at this time, they are reserving the right to do so if, for example, the president should appear to be using the post as a political payoff.

Among Europeans who have been mentioned if discontent should flare over the U.S. choice are former Prime Minister Edward Heath of Britain and former Chan-

cellor Willy Brandt of West Germany. Both have spent a good deal of time recently on development questions.

President Carter has established an interagency selection committee under the chairmanship of Treasury Secretary William Miller, which is said to have a list of more than 30 names.

And there has been a good deal of speculation about Mr. Miller himself, although he personally has sought to discourage it, aides said.

If Ronald Reagan should win the presidency, possible choices might be William Simon or George Schultz, treasury secretaries in Republican administrations. One of the more fanciful scenarios involves an offer by a victorious Mr. Reagan to a defeated Mr. Carter, who would be offered the World Bank job to advance bipartisanship at the start of a new administration.

—CLYDE H. FARNSWORTH

## IMF, World Bank Boost Loan Base

**By Clyde H. Farnsworth**  
*New York Times Service*

**WASHINGTON** — Two institutions that helped set the pace for international reconstruction from the ashes of World War II began mobilizing resources last week to respond to the huge payments imbalances and development needs of the poorest countries over the next two decades.

The International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, at their 35th joint annual meeting in Washington, received approval from the 141 member governments to work toward a substantial enlargement of their lending base to assure, in the words of the fund's managing director, Jacques de Larosiere, "adequate lubrication of the system."

The conflict between demands of poor countries for greater resource transfers and the budgetary restraints in developed countries to curb inflation were resolved in a series of compromises that deferred some of the more controversial questions for later decisions but left representatives of both rich and poor countries describing themselves as encouraged.

A political dispute mainly between Arab petrodollar states and the United States over representation of the Palestine Liberation Organization at the meeting was similarly resolved by some deft diplomacy.

**Changing Attitude**

Although there were threats that some developing countries might seek to disrupt the meeting because of the PLO issue, the threats did not materialize. Analysts noted a reluctance of the third world countries to endanger institutions that actually assist them.

"What we're seeing now is an effort by governments to regain control over financial events, along with important moves by the bank and the fund to become real centerpieces of the system," said Robert Roosa, a partner of Brown Brothers Harriman, a Wall Street banking house, and a student of monetary matters.

China took its place as a member of both institutions for the first time. A delegation of 22 Chinese, all dressed in dark gray business suits and conservative ties, was led by Wang Bingding, minister of finance and governor of the Bank for China.

China is expected to be a borrower of several billion dollars from both institutions, IMF and World Bank officials said, underscoring the need for enlargement of resources.

### Re-Examination Urged

"All previously planned programs of international assistance, including that of the bank, must be re-examined in order to determine how these increased and urgent needs of the developing world can be met," said the World Bank's president, Robert McNamara, making his valedictory appearance.

The major actions taken at the weeklong gathering were:

• The Monetary Fund approved a plan to allow countries to borrow up to 600 percent of their quotas over three years, virtually tripling the existing credit range. Quotas, based on relative economic strength, determine both borrowing rights and voting power. They represent the amount of a country's currency that is put into the fund.

• Plans were discussed for a fresh quota increase that could come into effect before 1985. Congress has just approved the U.S. participation in the latest quota increase from \$52 billion, to \$78 billion.

• To supplement resources, governments approved direct borrowing from surplus countries by the fund and borrowings as well in the private capital markets of the world. The fund's credit rating derives from both quotas representing financial commitments of member governments and 103 million ounces of gold worth \$70 billion.

• The World Bank, where a capital increase from \$40 billion, to \$85 billion, has already been approved, proposed to double its loan-to-capital ratio, which would theoretically permit it to have loans outstanding in excess of \$170 billion, compared with \$40 billion currently.

• Because Congress did not act on legislation appropriating funds to a soft-loan affiliate of the World Bank, Mr. McNamara announced that 14 developed countries had agreed to advance \$1.2 billion to keep the money flowing to the poorest countries. The 14 range in size from Japan to Iceland.

## Bankers Puzzled by Fall In Euromart Loan Level

**By Carl Gewirtz**  
*International Herald Tribune*

**PARIS** — The rather strange performance of the Eurocurrency loan market so far this year has confounded most bankers.

The lending institutions remain highly liquid, and some bankers are beginning to worry about the need to put interest-earning assets on their books. Nevertheless, the level of new loans completed so far this year continues to decline from the record pace a year ago.

The annual joint meeting of the

tions, but it's just not happening this year.

This is confirmed by the volume of business done overall so far this year. According to Morgan Guaranty Trust, the \$48.12 billion of credits syndicated in the first nine months of this year is 20 percent below the \$60.24 billion arranged in the year-ago period. In June, Morgan's figures showed the first-half volume of business was running 13.7 percent behind the year-ago pace.

The non-oil less developed countries have borrowed \$14.93 billion in the first nine months, 44 percent below the level in the year-ago period. Loans to these countries in the first six months was trailing the year-ago pace by 41 percent.

The most indebted borrowers who also need to continuing borrowing heavily have failed so far to do so. Argentina has borrowed \$1.67 billion compared with \$2.1 billion in the first nine months a year ago. Brazil has taken \$2.38 billion compared with \$4.2 billion. South Korea \$1.18 billion compared with \$2.5 billion and the Philippines \$641 million versus \$1.3 billion.

The oil exporters, whose borrowings in the first six months of the year were 17 percent ahead of the year-ago pace, have borrowed \$8.83 billion in the first nine months — a decline of 13 percent from the year-ago level.

The borrowing pace even has

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

### SYNDICATED LOANS

International Monetary Fund and World Bank highlighted the current malaise in the Euromarket. The annual meeting for the past several years has served as the background for the launching of major deals. With central bank, treasury and finance officials from almost every country in attendance, commercial bankers have used the meeting to stalk the corridors in search of business.

This year, the cast of characters is unchanged. But from all reports surprisingly little in the way of new business has been put together. "It's been remarkably quiet in terms of new big transactions," said a senior loan officer of a major U.S. bank. "Last year's meeting was used as a spring board to launch several significant transac-

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### CURRENCY RATES

change rates for October 3, 1980, excluding bank service charges

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	S.F.	Y.	Sw.	S.K.	D.K.
1/10/80	4.76	1.98	46.75	0.229	1.477	17.623	5.202	36.225	32.225
29/9/80	49.255	16.029	6.910	2.378	14.776	17.623	5.202	36.225	32.225
1/10/80	42.550	16.029	6.910	2.378	14.776	17.623	5.202	36.225	32.225
2/10/80	42.550	16.029	6.910	2.378	14.776	17.623	5.202	36.225	32.225
3/10/80	42.550	16.029	6.910	2.378	14.776	17.623	5.202	36.225	32.225
4/10/80	42.550	16.029	6.910	2.378	14.776	17.623	5.202	36.225	32.225
5/10/80	42.550	16.029	6.910	2.378	14.776	17.623	5.202	36.225	32.225
6/10/80	42.550	16.029	6.910	2.378	14.776	17.623	5.202	36.225	32.225
7/10/80	42.550	16.029	6.910	2.378	14.776	17.623	5.202	36.225	32.225
8/10/80	42.550	16.029	6.910	2.378	14.776	17.623	5.202	36.225	32.225
9/10/80	42.550	16.029	6.910	2.378	14.776	17.623	5.202	36.225	32.225
10/10/80	42.550	16.029	6.910	2.378	14.776	17.623	5.202	36.225	32.225
11/10/80	42.550	16.029	6.910	2.378	14.776	17.623	5.202	36.225	32.225
12/10/80	42.550	16.029	6.910	2.378	14.776	17.623	5.202	36.225	32.225
13/10/80	42.550	16.029	6.910	2.378	14.776	17.623	5.202	36.225	32.225
14/10/80	42.550	16.029	6.910	2.378	14.776	17.623	5.202	36.225	32.225
15/10/80	42.550	16.029	6.910	2.378	14.776	17.623	5.202	36.225	32.225
16/10/80	42.550	16.029	6.910	2.378	14.776	17.623	5.202	36.225	32.225
17/10/80	42.550	16.029	6.910	2.378	14.776	17.623	5.202	36.225	32.225
18/10/80	42.550	16.029	6.910	2.378	14.776	17.623	5.202	36.225	32.225
19/10/80	42.550	16.029	6.910	2.378	14.776	17.623	5.202	36.225	32.225
20/10/80	42.550	16.029	6.910	2.378	14.776	17.623	5.202	36.225	32.225
21/10/80	42.550	16.029	6.910	2.378	14.776	17.623	5.202	36.225	32.225
22/10/80	42.550	16.029	6.910	2.378	14.776	17.623	5.202	36.225	32.225
23/10/80	42.550	16.029	6.910	2.378	14.776	17.623	5.202	36.225	32.225
24/10/80	42.550	16.029	6.910	2.378	14.776	17.623	5.202	36.225	32.225
25/10/80	42.550	16.029	6.910	2.378	14.776	17.623	5.202	36.225	32.225
26/10/80	42.550	16.029	6.910	2.378	14.776	17.623	5.202	36.225	32.225
27/10/80	42.550	16.029	6.910	2.378	14.776	17.623	5.202	36.225	32.225
28/10/80	42.550	16.029	6.910	2.378	14.776	17.623	5.202	36.225	32.225
29/10/80	42.550	16.029	6.910	2.378	14.776	17.623	5.202	36.225	32.225
30/10/80	42.550	16.029	6.910	2.378	14.776	17.623	5.202	36.225	32.225
31/10/80	42.550	16.029	6.910	2.378	14.776	17.623	5.202	36.225	32.225

1/10/80 1/10/80  
doi franc, (2) Amounts needed to buy one pound, (\*) Units of 100, (x) Units of 1,000.



(Continued on Page 12)

**Daiwa Europe N.V.**

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# Bankers Puzzled by Eurocurrency Market's Malaise; Loan Volume Continues to Fall

loan for a further four years, which most observers expect it will, the margin will remain at 1/2 point over Libor. Most bankers argue that the minimum acceptable margin is 1/2 point over Libor and more likely a split 1/2-3/4 percent.

In fact, the terms are more optimal than real. Hungary's terms are sweetened with a front-end of 1/2 percent as well as an "extension fee" if the option to extend the loan is used of 1/2 percent. Normally front-end fees for Hungary would total about 1/2 percent, bankers say.

These fees do hike the return to banks, resulting in an effective yield of slightly in excess of 1/2 percent, an "acceptable level," said a Dresdner Bank official.

**Czechoslovak Deal**

A \$150-million operation for Czechoslovakia's Obchodni Banka has also raised some eyebrows. The Czechs are reportedly paying a margin of 1/2 percent over Libor for the seven-year loan. However, participating banks are being offered a split rate of 1/2 point over Libor for the first three years

and 3/4 percent thereafter. The funds will be used to purchase goods in Austria.

It is not uncommon to see suppliers "top up" a margin to get bankers to supply export finance, but "it's strange to see a bank topping up," said a banker close to the deal. He said that lead manager Creditanstalt would "pass on some of the benefits" accruing to it in the way of ancillary business to get the deal done. Creditanstalt would not comment.

Yugoslavia continues to sound the market and probably was the most active potential borrower at the IMF meeting. It is now expected that Yugoslavia will first arrange to borrow a substantial amount from the IMF, probably \$1 billion. Once the IMF has given its imprimatur, Yugoslavia will approach the commercial banks. Bankers insist Yugoslavia must be prepared to pay the same stiff margin paid by Poland, 1 1/2 points over Libor.

In Western Europe, bankers are wincing at negotiations with the Spanish, who are seeking to have "an element" of 1/2 percent — a

new low for Spain — in the upcoming \$150-million loan for ICO.

In France, Caisse Nationale des Telecommunications is asking banks to bid on how it might restructure \$350 million of outstanding debt as well as raise some new money, presumably a package amounting to around \$500 million. CNT says it wants the money for from 8 to 12 years, a bit longer than is currently fashionable. And it also makes clear that it wants at least to match (and presumably better) the low terms set for Gaz de France in August — with the margin starting at a quarter-point over Libor and rising to 1/2 and then one-half percent over Libor.

In Asia, the Philippines is seeking \$100 million for eight years, offering to pay 1/2 point over Libor. South Korea, which is said to be seeking \$500 million, is stalled in its efforts to come to the market by its own domestic political problems, which have left bankers unwilling to do business for the time being.

In Africa, Zimbabwe is doing another modest transaction, this

American Exchange Options			
For the Week Ending October 3, 1980			
Option & price		Close	Option & price
Jan 81	1.12	Jan 81	1.12
Feb 81	1.10	Feb 81	1.10
Mar 81	1.08	Mar 81	1.08
Apr 81	1.06	Apr 81	1.06
May 81	1.04	May 81	1.04
Jun 81	1.02	Jun 81	1.02
Jul 81	1.00	Jul 81	1.00
Aug 81	0.98	Aug 81	0.98
Sep 81	0.96	Sep 81	0.96
Oct 81	0.94	Oct 81	0.94
Nov 81	0.92	Nov 81	0.92
Dec 81	0.90	Dec 81	0.90
Jan 82	0.88	Jan 82	0.88
Feb 82	0.86	Feb 82	0.86
Mar 82	0.84	Mar 82	0.84
Apr 82	0.82	Apr 82	0.82
May 82	0.80	May 82	0.80
Jun 82	0.78	Jun 82	0.78
Jul 82	0.76	Jul 82	0.76
Aug 82	0.74	Aug 82	0.74
Sep 82	0.72	Sep 82	0.72
Oct 82	0.70	Oct 82	0.70
Nov 82	0.68	Nov 82	0.68
Dec 82	0.66	Dec 82	0.66
Jan 83	0.64	Jan 83	0.64
Feb 83	0.62	Feb 83	0.62
Mar 83	0.60	Mar 83	0.60
Apr 83	0.58	Apr 83	0.58
May 83	0.56	May 83	0.56
Jun 83	0.54	Jun 83	0.54
Jul 83	0.52	Jul 83	0.52
Aug 83	0.50	Aug 83	0.50
Sep 83	0.48	Sep 83	0.48
Oct 83	0.46	Oct 83	0.46
Nov 83	0.44	Nov 83	0.44
Dec 83	0.42	Dec 83	0.42
Jan 84	0.40	Jan 84	0.40
Feb 84	0.38	Feb 84	0.38
Mar 84	0.36	Mar 84	0.36
Apr 84	0.34	Apr 84	0.34
May 84	0.32	May 84	0.32
Jun 84	0.30	Jun 84	0.30
Jul 84	0.28	Jul 84	0.28
Aug 84	0.26	Aug 84	0.26
Sep 84	0.24	Sep 84	0.24
Oct 84	0.22	Oct 84	0.22
Nov 84	0.20	Nov 84	0.20
Dec 84	0.18	Dec 84	0.18
Jan 85	0.16	Jan 85	0.16
Feb 85	0.14	Feb 85	0.14
Mar 85	0.12	Mar 85	0.12
Apr 85	0.10	Apr 85	0.10
May 85	0.08	May 85	0.08
Jun 85	0.06	Jun 85	0.06
Jul 85	0.04	Jul 85	0.04
Aug 85	0.02	Aug 85	0.02
Sep 85	0.00	Sep 85	0.00
Oct 85	0.00	Oct 85	0.00
Nov 85	0.00	Nov 85	0.00
Dec 85	0.00	Dec 85	0.00
Jan 86	0.00	Jan 86	0.00
Feb 86	0.00	Feb 86	0.00
Mar 86	0.00	Mar 86	0.00
Apr 86	0.00	Apr 86	0.00
May 86	0.00	May 86	0.00
Jun 86	0.00	Jun 86	0.00
Jul 86	0.00	Jul 86	0.00
Aug 86	0.00	Aug 86	0.00
Sep 86	0.00	Sep 86	0.00
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Nov 86	0.00	Nov 86	0.00
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Jan 87	0.00	Jan 87	0.00
Feb 87	0.00	Feb 87	0.00
Mar 87	0.00	Mar 87	0.00
Apr 87	0.00	Apr 87	0.00
May 87	0.00	May 87	0.00
Jun 87	0.00	Jun 87	0.00
Jul 87	0.00	Jul 87	0.00
Aug 87	0.00	Aug 87	0.00
Sep 87	0.00	Sep 87	0.00
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Nov 87	0.00	Nov 87	0.00
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Feb 88	0.00	Feb 88	0.00
Mar 88	0.00	Mar 88	0.00
Apr 88	0.00	Apr 88	0.00
May 88	0.00	May 88	0.00
Jun 88	0.00	Jun 88	0.00
Jul 88	0.00	Jul 88	0.00
Aug 88	0.00	Aug 88	0.00
Sep 88	0.00	Sep 88	0.00
Oct 88	0.00	Oct 88	0.00
Nov 88	0.00	Nov 88	0.00
Dec 88	0.00	Dec 88	0.00
Jan 89	0.00	Jan 89	0.00
Feb 89	0.00	Feb 89	0.00
Mar 89	0.00	Mar 89	0.00
Apr 89	0.00	Apr 89	0.00
May 89	0.00	May 89	0.00
Jun 89	0.00	Jun 89	0.00
Jul 89	0.00	Jul 89	0.00
Aug 89	0.00	Aug 89	0.00
Sep 89	0.00	Sep 89	0.00
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Feb 90	0.00	Feb 90	0.00
Mar 90	0.00	Mar 90	0.00
Apr 90	0.00	Apr 90	0.00
May 90	0.00	May 90	0.00
Jun 90	0.00	Jun 90	0.00
Jul 90	0.00	Jul 90	0.00
Aug 90	0.00	Aug 90	0.00
Sep 90	0.00	Sep 90	0.00
Oct 90	0.00	Oct 90	0.00
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Feb 91	0.00	Feb 91	0.00
Mar 91	0.00	Mar 91	0.00
Apr 91	0.00	Apr 91	0.00
May 91	0.00	May 91	0.00
Jun 91	0.00	Jun 91	0.00
Jul 91	0.00	Jul 91	0.00
Aug 91	0.00	Aug 91	0.00
Sep 91	0.00	Sep 91	0.00
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Feb 92	0.00	Feb 92	0.00
Mar 92	0.00	Mar 92	0.00
Apr 92	0.00	Apr 92	0.00
May 92	0.00	May 92	0.00
Jun 92	0.00	Jun 92	0.00
Jul 92	0.00	Jul 92	0.00
Aug 92	0.00	Aug 92	0.00
Sep 92	0.00	Sep 92	0.00
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Feb 93	0.00	Feb 93	0.00
Mar 93	0.00	Mar 93	0.00
Apr 93	0.00	Apr 93	0.00
May 93	0.00	May 93	0.00
Jun 93	0.00	Jun 93	0.00
Jul 93	0.00	Jul 93	0.00
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Feb 97	0.00	Feb 97	0.00
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Apr 97	0.00	Apr 97	0.00
May 97	0.00	May 97	0.00
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Nov 99	0.00	Nov 99	0.00
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Feb 02	0.00	Feb 02	0.00
Mar 02	0.00	Mar 02	0.00
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May 02	0.00	May 02	0.00
Jun 02	0.00	Jun 02	0.00
Jul 02	0.00	Jul 02	0.00
Aug 02	0.00	Aug 02	0.00
Sep 02	0.00	Sep 02	0.00
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Feb 03	0.00	Feb 03	0.00
Mar 03	0.00	Mar 03	0.00
Apr 03	0.00	Apr 03	0.00
May 03	0.00	May 03	0.00
Jun 03	0.00	Jun 03	0.00
Jul 03	0.00	Jul 03	0.00
Aug 03	0.00	Aug 03	0.00
Sep 03	0.00	Sep 03	0.00
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Feb 04	0.00	Feb 04	0.00
Mar 04	0.00	Mar 04	0.00
Apr 04	0.00	Apr 04	0.00
May 04	0.00	May 04	0.00
Jun 04	0.00	Jun 04	0.00
Jul 04	0.00	Jul 04	0.00
Aug 04	0.00	Aug 04	0.00
Sep 04	0.00	Sep 04	0.00
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Feb 05	0.00	Feb 05	0.00
Mar 05	0.00	Mar 05	0.00
Apr 05	0.00	Apr 05	0.00
May 05	0.00	May 05	0.00
Jun 05	0.00	Jun 05	0.00
Jul 05	0.00	Jul 05	0.00
Aug 05	0.00	Aug 05	0.00
Sep 05	0.00	Sep 05	0.00
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Apr 06	0.00	Apr 06	0.00
May 06	0.00	May 06	0.00
Jun 06	0.00	Jun 06	0.00
Jul 06	0.00	Jul 06	0.00
Aug 06	0.00	Aug 06	



## Over-the-Counter

[illegible]

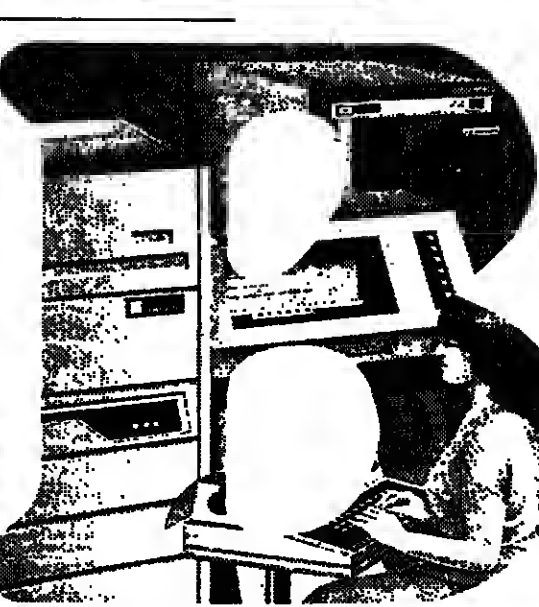
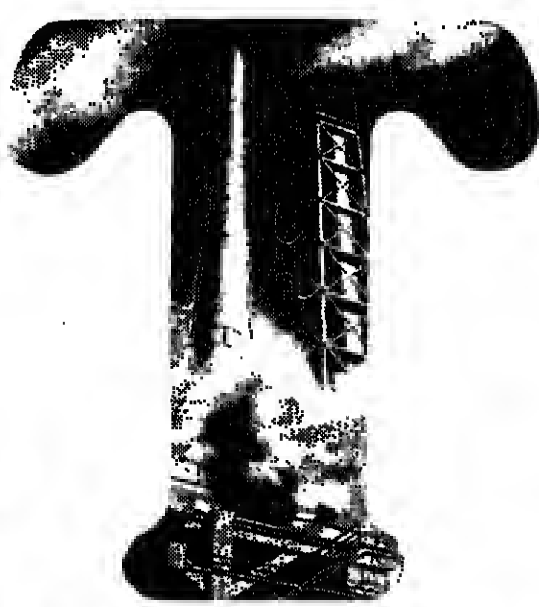
**International Herald Tribune**  
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DM Deutsche Mark  
FF French Franc

100	112	124	136	148	160	172	184	196	208	220	232	244	256	268	280	292	304	316	328	340	352	364	376	388	400	412	424	436	448	460	472	484	496	508	520	532	544	556	568	580	592	604	616	628	640	652	664	676	688	700	712	724	736	748	760	772	784	796	808	820	832	844	856	868	880	892	904	916	928	940	952	964	976	988	1000
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100	112	124	136	148	160	172	184	196	208	220	232	244	256	268	280	292	304	316	328	340	352	364	376	388	400	412	424	436	448	460	472	484	496	508	520	532	544	556	568	580	592	604	616	628	640	652	664	676	688	700	712	724	736	748	760	772	784	796	808	820	832	844	856	868	880	892	904	916	928	940	952	964	976	988	1000
100	112	124	136	148	160	172	184	196	208	220	232	244	256	268	280	292	304	316	328	340	352	364	376	388	400	412	424	436	448	460	472	484	496	508	520	532	544	556	568	580	592	604	616	628	640	652	664	676	688	700	712	724	736	748	760	772	784	796	808	820	832	844	856	868	880	892	904	916	928	940	952	964	976	988	1000
100	112	124	136	148	160	172	184	196	208	220	232	244	256	268	280	292	304	316	328	340	352	364	376	388	400	412	424	436	448	460	472	484	496	508	520	532	544	556	568	580	592	604	616	628	640	652	664	676	688	700	712	724	736	748	760	772	784	796	808	820	832	844	856	868	880	892	904	916	928	940	952	964	976	988	1000
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100	112	124	136	148	160	172	184	196	208	220	232	244	256	268	280	292	304	316	328	340	352	364	376	388	400	412	424	436	448	460	472	484	496	508	520	532	544	556	568	580	592	604	616	628	640	652	664	676	688	700	712	724	736	748	760	772	784	796	808	820	832	844	856	868	880	892	904	916	928	940	952	964	976	988	1000
100	112	124	136	148	160	172	184	196	208	220	232	244	256	268	280	292	304	316	328	340	352	364	376	388	400	412	424	436	448	460	472	484	496	508	520	532	544	556	568	580	592	604	616	628	640	652	664	676	688	700	712	724	736	748	760	772	784	796	808	820	832	844	856	868	880	892	904	916	928	940	952	964	976	988	1000
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## POLITICAL HISTORY

Nigeria, the most populated black state in the world became a sovereign state on October 1, 1960. Before then it had been a colony of Britain since 1914 when Lord Lugard amalgamated what used to be the Southern and Northern protectorates of Nigeria. Independence from Britain was achieved through nationalist struggle - strikes, agitation, mass protests and verbal warfare. There was no armed struggle.

The civilian administration that ushered the country into political independence was elected through democratic elections held in January, 1966 after some sections of the Nigerian army had mutinied in reaction to widespread political unrest and violence in parts of the country.

At that time, Nigeria was a Federation led by a Prime Minister at the centre and four regional Premiers. The Prime Minister, two regional Premiers, a Federal

ment declared that there was no victor and there was no vanquished. A general amnesty had been granted and war victims were rehabilitated.

There was post-war reconstruction followed by an economic boom. By now Nigeria had become a Federation of twelve states in response to the demands for the creation of new states.

A third Military Government came into being in a bloodless coup on July 29, 1975. It announced a four-year programme that would terminate with the return to democratically elected government and the shifting of the Federal Capital from Lagos to Abuja in the central part of the country in response to popular demands. It also created seven new states to make Nigeria a Federation of nineteen states. The Head of this government, the late General Murtala Muhammed was killed in an abortive coup on February 13, 1976 after six dramatic months in office and was declared a national hero. His Chief

Representatives at the Federal level; Governors and Houses of Assembly were to form the executive and the legislative arms of government at the state level. It also provided for elected local governments to bring government close to the grassroots. The Judiciary will stay aloof and serve as interpreters of the law and the constitution - the final arbiter.

On September 21, 1978, the Military Government announced the lifting of the ban on party politics. It set up the Federal Electoral Commission (FEDEC) and charged it with responsibility to register political parties and con-

tered as a political party was that such parties must have a national base and geographical spread.

Each of the five parties captured power at the state levels as follows—NPN 7 states, UPN 5 states, NPP 3 states, GNPP 2 states and PRP 2 states.

All the five political parties fielded candidates for the Presidential election which was held on August 11, 1979. The candidate of the NPN, Alhaji Shehu Usman Aliyu Shagari won the election with his running-mate Dr. Alex Ibeayinichukwu Ekwueme, having fulfilled the dual conditions of winning a majority of popular votes and having the required geographical spread which is framed to ensure that the whole country is the constituency of the President.

Alhaji Shehu Shagari and his running mate, Dr. Alex Ekwueme, were sworn in as President and Vice-President respectively of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. Alhaji Shehu Shagari's closest rival was Chief Obafemi Awolowo, leader of the Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN) who had Chief Philip Umeadi as his running mate.

Alhaji Shehu Shagari's party, the NPN has the single largest number of seats in both the Senate and the House of Representatives. It worked out an accord with the third ranking NPP to ensure a workable majority in the National Assembly—that is, the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The swearing in of Alhaji Shehu Shagari as Nigeria's first Executive President ended the thirteen year period of military rule in the country.

## PRIORITIES

In two speeches on October 1, 1979 after his swearing in, President Shehu Shagari announced the priorities of his government. These priorities had formed the basis of his campaign for the office of President.

He promised that Agriculture will be transformed to the point where Nigeria will be food self-sufficient and formally announced the commencement of an agrarian revolution tagged the Green Revolution.

There will be millions of additional housing units too in the urban as well as in the rural areas. Emphasis will be on home ownership and to reduce the cost of building a house, President Shehu Shagari's government will encourage the local production of building materials.

Education will be a priority and it will be qualitative and have a sound moral content. Individuals and Voluntary Agencies will be encouraged to open schools as long as they meet government guidelines.

There will be a Ministry of Science and Technology which shall develop policies to be reflected throughout our educational system.

Africa shall remain the cornerstone of our foreign policy and it

# NIGERIA:

## FIRST YEAR IN OFFICE OF PRESIDENT SHEHU SHAGARI

is the National will that Africa shall be free, free of racial bigotry, free of oppression and free from the vestiges of colonialism. President Shehu Shagari promised that we shall continue to support all forces of progress and oppose all forces of oppression in Africa and elsewhere. He re-affirmed faith in and support for the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the charter of the Organisation of African Unity, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

## THE FIRST YEAR

By October 1, 1980, President Shehu Shagari's government will have been in office for one year.

How has he performed and how well has he made good his promises? This assessment has to be made having in mind, the constraints imposed by the constitutional provision of the separation of powers.

Under the constitution, the National Assembly or the Executive can initiate bills that need the National Assembly's blessing and the President's assent to become law. Where the President's assent has not been received within 21 days of the passing of a bill by the National Assembly, the National Assembly can re-examine the bill and if it passes it with a two-thirds majority of members, it becomes binding on the President to assent. The same provision applies in the relationship between the executive and the legislature at the state level.

Executive and legislative acts can be challenged in the law courts by concerned citizens.

In the one year of our operation of the Presidential system, exciting and dogged fights have taken place in the law courts and a number of government actions and decisions at both Federal and state levels have been challenged successfully in the law courts. All these have re-assured Nigerians that they are truly back in a democracy after thirteen years of military rule.

## AGRICULTURE

Agriculture or the Green Revolution has been the number one priority of President Shehu Shagari's government. Recently, the Minister of Agriculture, Alhaji Ibrahim Gusau who has now been nicknamed, the "Chief Green Revolutionary of Nigeria", gave details of what the government had done to translate its plans and programmes into action.

The Green Revolution will be mechanised. Thousands and thousands of tractors will be purchased. For a beginning, about 200 tractors, 50 ten ton lorries, 250 mobile ridge threshers, 250 small irrigation pumps, 44 publicity vans, 250 soya bean and millet threshers and 1,800 maize shellers have been purchased for distribution to farmers. That amounted to about ₦18 million.

Locust, erosion, flood and insufficient rainfall are being counter-revolutionised. The government has on order some fleet of helicopters to supplement existing stock all in the battle against locust.

There has been a re-organisation of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and its agencies like the Root Crops Production Company and the Grains Board, two bodies that are charged with the responsibility of producing and marketing the staple food of most Nigerians. The role of these two bodies is regarded as crucial to the revolution. The World Bank is sending four experts to help in organising an efficient and effective marketing system for these bodies. Chairmen and Boards of Directors were recently appointed to give them proper direction.

The universities and schools of Agriculture throughout the country are being mobilised to organise a crash training programme for farmers as part of the government's farmer enlightenment plans. The intention is to get the farmers to operate the machines themselves and not depend on government functionaries for such purposes.

There are storage facilities and the Ministry intends to build more. The government will purchase from farmers what is regarded as surplus and sell to needy consumers in areas where there is no surplus.

Agricultural research bodies are assisting and the country hopes to feed itself and be able to export food within five years despite the dependence of neigh-

boring sister countries for some of their food supplies.

The whole agrarian revolution will cost billions of Nairas and will, apart from the Federal Government, involve the state and local governments.

By 1st January next year, a Land Resources Department will

programme. Work has actually started in the states where land had been made available to the Federal Government.

Emphasis is on owner-occupier basis. Loans are being made available through the Federal Mortgage Bank and are of three kinds—social, economic and commercial loans.

Social loans, repayable within 15-20 years, cover owner-occupier or home ownership limited to ₦65,000. These loans also cover houses built by estate developers for sale at not more than ₦65,000 per house or ₦30,000 per unit or flat. Economic loans cover private residential houses built for letting and or costing

on the 4,500 housing township population. The town is expected ready by December. The Minister of Environment, Dr. We mu is a specialist in housing. The government is providing the additional benefit in housing, a President, Dr. Alex Ek before entering part was a renowned and successful architect.

## EDUCATION

Education is a priority of President Shehu Shagari's and he made this clear in his first broadcast to the nation. "My Administration vocally committed to education a priority. We directly expand education in order with the demand at our educational system plan to make education qualitative and fund sound moral content". He also promised that the government will improve of teachers and their of service in order to c in the right number c

The Universal Free Education (UFE) continues the highest priority of ment. The verified population in Nigeria c 11,457,772 as com 8,300,000 when the s launched in September scheme involves the p and co-operation of it state and local gove the funding and man primary education.

In his first briefing tion, the Minister of Dr. I. C. Macaula, that it had been deci grant of ₦40,000 be paid to the state g by the Federal Gove enable them to financ scheme. The UFE is so because it is aimed p eradicating illiteracy. T ment also runs an ad programme aimed at the same purposes. En this regard, is on functi cy.

Federal and state go own and run secondar The Federal Governme Federal Government conceived as "Unity with a total enrolment President Shehu Shag arment reduced each these schools from ₦60 per term to ensure attract all classes of 1 The government has ds a new admissions p these schools, which s requirements of merit, of the surrounding stat the college is located central idea that Federa ment Colleges are con "Unity Schools". Stue these schools usually Nigeria in microcosm. 5

Alhaji Shehu Shagari, President, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

come into existence to study what type of fertiliser is best suited for any particular area. To ensure that the country does not exhaust its forest resources and endanger wild life, the Ministry intends to keep to international standards.

As for the Green Revolution is concerned, emphasis will be on technology to get the farmers away from the drudgery of tilling the soil with out-moded equipment and technique. Practical men will be sent into the field to assist the farmer.

Nigerians expect better farm yields and more food in the next harvesting season.

## HOUSING

President Shehu Shagari's government is firmly committed to the provision of 200,000 housing

over ₦65,000 and houses built by housing estates not covered under social loans. These loans are also for building materials development and a repayment period of up to 10 years applies. Commercial loans cover commercial buildings, specialised buildings, departmental stores, office development and State Housing Corporations operations within the above. This category of loans is repayable within seven years.

A new town is being built at Abesan on the outskirts of Lagos. Site clearance of the new town has almost been completed and construction of houses has actually begun. The projected population of the town is estimated at 350,000.

There is also a World Bank Urban Development Project which provides for a phased implemen-



UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN

Education in Nigeria predates the colonial period. Although it was informal at that time, young ones were made to learn a trade and taught to conform with societal norms and values. V the coming of the British to Nigeria, formal education was established. This grew from the prim school to the university level. This photograph shows part of the University of Ibadan Campus. Institution of higher learning established in 1948 was the first University College in the country was an affiliate of the University of London until after our independence in 1960 when it became full fledged university. The University of Nigeria, Nsukka, established in 1960, was the first fledged university. Today there are 13 universities in the country. Enrolment in Nigerian University at the end of the 1975-1980 Third National Development Plan is expected to rise to about 53,0 University education in Nigeria is tuition free while technical and teacher training Colleges completely free for students. To help cater for the technical manpower needs in the country. University of Technology is to be established this academic session in Enugu.

units every year. The President started off the programme by turning the sod in Yala, Gongola State on June 9th, 1980. The Federal Ministry of Housing and Environment is directly involved with the construction of 2,000 housing units in each state, including the Federal Capital Territory of Abuja. Contracts for the execution of the programme in all the states have been awarded.

The Land Use Decree entrenched in the constitution which vests land in state governments has been a major constraint in the implementation of the housing

tation in eight states. The pilot project is in Bauchi State. The first phase will be in Lagos, Ogun, Benue and Imo States while the second phase will be in Gongola, Niger and Ondo States.

The government's housing programme also includes the construction of priority housing units in both the Ajakuta and Aladja Steel Townships. Construction of the 250 priority housing units in Ajakuta has started and the drawing-up of the Master Plan for additional 8,000 units has been completed. In Aladja, construction work has actually begun

education is tuition free th out the country. Admistic these schools has been inc to 1,500 students per ye school.

Technical education gea wards the production of te manpower has received gn tention with the increas number of Polytechnics. are 24 Polytechnics in Nige of which seven are owned Federal Government. The lytechnics award the On National Diploma (OND) at Higher National Diploma (H (Continued on facing page



ADMINISTRATIVE MAPS

Nigeria is a federal republic comprising 19 states and a federal capital territory. Under the 1963 constitution, the federation consisted of the federal capital territory of Lagos and the Eastern, Western, Mid-Western and Northern regions. In 1967, the military administration which came into power in 1966 created 12 states out of the four regions. The present 19 state structure came into being as a result of the creation of an additional seven new states in 1976. The states have equal status and have local government councils responsible for the people at the grass roots levels.

Minister and a number of top army officers were killed. The General Officer Commanding the Nigerian Army took over power as Head of the Federal Military Government and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces. He tended to steer the country towards a unitary form of government. This was an unpopular move and after six months, his government was overthrown and he and one of his Military Governors and some army officers were killed.

Nigeria's second Military Government lasted nine years. During this period, a civil war was fought to re-unite the country after a section of it had tried to secede. The peace was won since and at the end of the war, the govern-

ment declared that there was no victor and there was no vanquished. A general amnesty had been granted and war victims were rehabilitated.

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NIGERIAN GIRLS IN CEREMONIAL ATTIRE

Nigerian girls in some of their ceremonial attires. These girls are from the Fulani linguistic group. The Fulanis are found in the northern part of the country. Nigeria has more than 250 ethnic and linguistic groups and they all help to enhance the nation's cultural diversity.





NATIONAL THEATRE

The National Theatre was officially opened on September 30, 1976. It was specially designed to cover a wide range of national and international events such as music, drama and presentations, films, symposia, conventions and seminars, etc. This theatre covering an area of 3,000 square meters and standing well over 31 metres in height is a cultural landmark marking the post cultural efforts of the Nigerian nation with a lasting centre for the presentation of Nigerian Arts and Culture.

It was the main venue for most of the activities during the second World Black and Africa Festival of Arts and Culture—FESTAC '77. Today, it is the rallying point for artists within Nigeria by Cultural exchange for international artists. The National Theatre has since become a big tourist attraction.

(continued from facing page)

are two Federal National Teachers Colleges in At present there are 260 Teachers Colleges with enrolment of 234,680. There are also 35 institutions of National Certificate of Education.

ing in the country. This will benefit older people who had no opportunity to further their education when they were young, full-time workers who cannot leave their jobs to be full-time students, and those who cannot afford on-campus university education. The Open University, is indeed a bold attempt by President

Oniyangi promised on coming into office that Nigerians would see a definite improvement in communication and postal services within the first year of Executive Presidency in Nigeria.

The period saw the commissioning of twenty new automatic telephone exchanges which increased the telephone lines by

duced to improve services being offered to customers.

The postal service also saw improvement in the completion of twenty-three departmental post offices out of which ten offices have already been opened whilst construction work is in progress in another 179 locations. Six sub-post offices and 142 postal agencies were also commissioned. In the mail delivery service sector, five new routes were opened and an additional 52,900 private letter boxes were provided for use of customers to cut down on the delay caused by house-to-house delivery of letters.

The Domestic Satellite through which National Television Network programmes are transmitted daily has been completed in all nineteen state capitals of Nigeria. This system is capable of generating radio frequency currents that can be deployed for telephony as well, and considerable efforts were made during this period in installing frequency converter equipment in all the affected locations.

Progress was also recorded on all the five aerostat sites on civil works. In the south-west aerostat site 66% of the mooring sub-system ground electronics, mechanical and electrical works have been completed while the corresponding figure for North-east site is about 70%. No equipment installation has started in North Central, South Eastern and North Western sites because of delayed civil works.

When completed, each television viewer in any part of Nigeria will be able to select television programmes going on in any one of the three major centres in the country.

Nigeria's communication with the outside world is handled by the Nigerian External Telecommunications Ltd. (NET). To improve on accessibility to the outside world from different parts of Nigeria, NET has embarked on the construction of the Second International Gateway Complex in Kaduna which on completion will cater for International Telecommunication Traffic from the Northern States of Nigeria. The system will provide alternate routing and system diversity for Nigerians communicating with the outside world.

NET has also introduced International Subscriber Dialling in Lagos metropolitan area to meet the growing demand for International Telephone Services. As a matter of fact, these facilities have been introduced in three exchanges so far. There was also the commissioning of Lagos-Abidjan Submarine Cable which among other things will provide high grade route diversity to the Satellite system and provide international telecommunications facilities to other ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States) countries. NET also commissioned the computerised Message Switching Centre which will automatically deliver international telegrams to the nearest office of destination and also route messages from selected centres to their destination overseas without the intervention of an operator in Lagos.

The Lanlate Satellite Earth Station was upgraded to meet the new requirement of the International Satellite Organisation (INTELSAT). NET has also established offices in five state capitals to provide telephone, telex and facsimile services. The facilities will eventually be extended to the other state capitals.

#### IRON AND STEEL DEVELOPMENT

Nigeria is constructing Iron and Steel projects at the following areas:

- (i) the Ajokuta Integrated Blast Furnace Steel Complex,
- (ii) the Delta Direct Reduction Steel Plant at Aladjo and
- (iii) the three Inland Steel Rolling Mills at Oshogbo, Jos and Katsina. These projects were embarked upon before the present government came into office but it is determined to accelerate them and for that reason it put them under a Minister, Alhaji Ali Makiye.

Considerable work amounting to about 65% of the civil works on the Delta Direct Reduction Plant had been accomplished by September, 1979. The Ajokuta complex is being handled by Russian contractors who after protracted negotiations have now agreed to commission the light section and the wire rod mills by the end of 1983 while the remaining units will be commissioned by 1985.

#### NEW FEDERAL CAPITAL ABUJA

President Shehu Shagari's government will move the seat of the Federal Government to Abuja in 1982/83. All the city's projects relevant to the 1982/83 deadline are being embarked upon seriously. When completed, Abuja will be one of the most modern

cities in the world. The Minister in charge of the Federal Capital Development Authority is Mr. Jatau Kadiyo.

#### WORKS

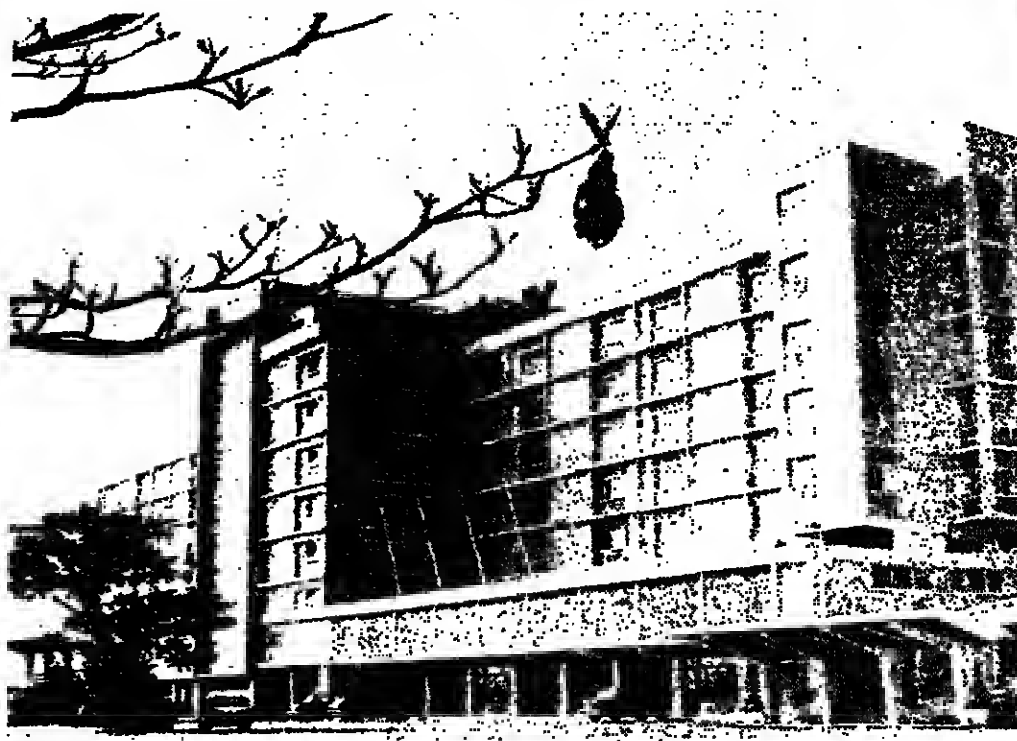
Nigeria continues to construct new roads and rehabilitate existing ones. It is an acknowledged fact that Nigeria has one of the best road networks in Africa. Right now, emphasis is on road rehabilitation. Consultants have been commissioned to prepare tender for the rehabilitation and special maintenance of about 1,300 kilometres of roads throughout the Federation. Weigh bridges are being installed on existing highways and negotiations have been concluded with the World Bank for a loan of US\$108 million to finance the sixth highway project. This project consists of the strengthening of certain roads throughout the country. The Minister of Works is Mr. Victor Igwe Masi.

#### TRANSPORT

The main pre-occupation of the Federal Ministry of Transport with Alhaji Umaru Dikko as Minister, is the implementation of a master plan of railway system based on the standard gauge with a view to opening up the country and integrating the national economy. The project will take over 25 years to be implemented. There is a National Freight Company which during the period under review carried 125.82 million litres of petroleum products for a total earning of N4.8 million. It also made N2 million for the handling of dry cargo. It has also secured freight contracts from most of the Iron and Steel projects in the country.

#### DEFENCE

The Minister of Defence, Professor Iya Abubakar said on assuming office that part of Nigeria's defence strategy is to have well-trained and highly equipped armed forces to serve as a deter-



TOURISM

Federal Palace Hotel, Lagos, one of Nigeria's premier international hotels. Together with numerous others of its kind, the Federal Palace Hotel hosts both international and national tourists who visit Nigeria's unique tourist attractions like the Yankari Games Reserve, Argungu International Fishing and Cultural Festival, Kanji and Tiga Dams, the Suleja Pottery, the Esie Stone Images, the Oshun Shrine festival in Oshogbo, Ikogosi warm springs, Olumo Rock, the Lagos, Benin, Ife, Oron and Jos museums, the Boat Regatta on the Niger Delta, Obudu Cattle Ranch, the Ife Kano and Benin City Walls, the Royal Palace of Benin and the Ogbunike Caves, etc. The Nigerian Tourist Association and the Tourist Board are currently working in close collaboration to enhance further development and promotion of the tourist industry, a potential foreign exchange earner for the country.

and effective preventive and curative health services throughout the country.

#### EXTERNAL RELATIONS

Africa remains the centrepiece of our foreign policy. Our role in the struggle for the independence of Angola and especially, Zimbabwe is well known. Nigeria continues to assist sister African countries in the training of some of their nationals by scholarships in Nigerian universities. Our role in the struggle for the independence of South Africa to change its obnoxious system of apartheid and to

Eagles emerged champions of Africa by winning the African Cup of Unity. It participated in the MOSCOW Olympic Games and played a 1-1 draw with Czechoslovakia which won the gold medal. It is still in the running for the World Cup series, the finals of which will be played in Spain in 1982.

#### ECONOMY

All activities, recurrent and capital (development) depend on the State of the economy. For a number of years now, Nigeria

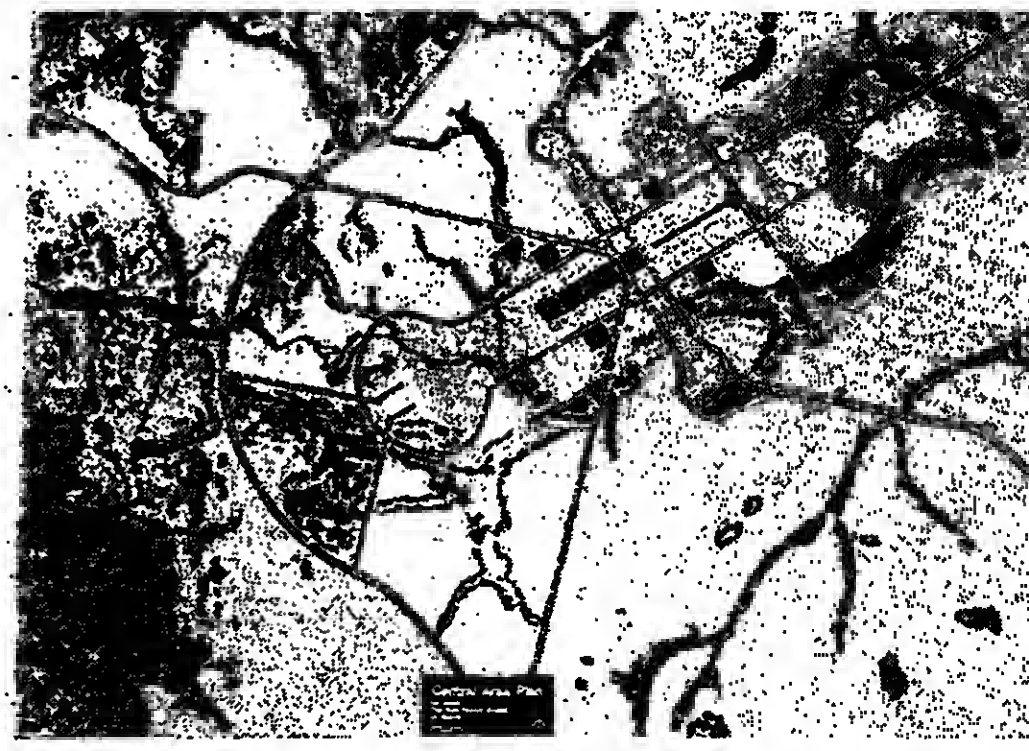
to reverse the trend. The recurrent expenditure for the 1980 financial year was pegged at N4.370 billion which showed an increase of 7.5% over the previous year's budget. The percentage increase before then had gone up as much as 42.9% in 1979-80, for example. The capital budget for 1980 has been fixed at N4.723 billion part of which is financed by recurrent revenue surplus. The resource gap in the capital budget will be bridged by enforcing a 20% reservation across the board pending improvement in revenue allocation. The Ministries of Finance, Industries and National Planning with Professor S. M. Essang, Mr. Adamu Ciroma and Mrs. Adenike Egun Oyogbola as Ministers respectively, have crucial roles to play in shaping the economy. Details of the 4th National Development Plan (1981-85) are expected to be made known soon.

In the industrial sector, emphasis has shifted to the establishment of small-scale and medium-size industries for which substantial financial support will be given by the Nigerian Industrial Development Bank and the Nigerian Bank for Commerce and Industry which together, will benefit from the Federal Government loan of N490 million in the 1980 capital estimates.

Inflation is being battled and the government has resisted unreasonable demands for unrealistic minimum wage. It raised the minimum wage in the public sector from N40 per month to N400 and provided housing and transport allowance.

In the words of the President, Nigeria wants "a new world, where no man and no nation is oppressed, where men as well as nations are judged by the content and the quality of their human resources rather than military or economic prowess". After one year in office, the performance of President Shehu Shagari attests to this philosophy.

Further information about Nigeria can be obtained from the Nigerian High Commission or Embassy or direct from the Federal Director of Information, Office of the President, Department of Information, Republic Building, Marina, Lagos, Nigeria.



MAP OF ABUJA

The Federal Capital Territory—ABUJA—has an area of 7,315 square kilometers and is located south of the town of Suleja. Abuja which is Nigeria's new federal capital, does not form part of any of the 19 states in the country. A Federal Capital Development Authority has been established to develop the territory. Until the creation of the Federal Capital Territory, Lagos was the federal capital. However, it still plays the role of a federal capital but has been designated a special area along with Kaduna and Port Harcourt. President Shehu Shagari's government will move the seat of the Federal Government to Abuja in 1982/1983.

grant independence to Namibia. A draft agreement on Non-aggression and Assistance on Defence among member states of ECOWAS was finally considered at ECOWAS Defence Pact Meeting held in Lome, Togo in May this year. The present administration has in fact embarked on a systematic increase in the number of Defence missions both in Africa and other friendly countries. As a member of the UN, Nigeria is still fully involved with the UN Interim Forces in Lebanon (UNIFIL) and this administration has ensured that the nation is contributing its quota to World Peace. The Defence Industries Corporation is being re-organised to meet the country's needs for small armament. A Military Assembly Plant is under construction. Within the last one year, the present administration took delivery of four of the very modern and sophisticated war ships for which order had been placed. These were NNS AMBE, ENYINMIRI, ERINMI and OFFIOM. Four other war ships—NNS EKPE, DAMISA, SIRI and ARADU, the largest and most sophisticated Frigate this country has ever acquired were acquired.

#### SPORTS

Nigerians love sports, football being the most popular. The National football team the Green

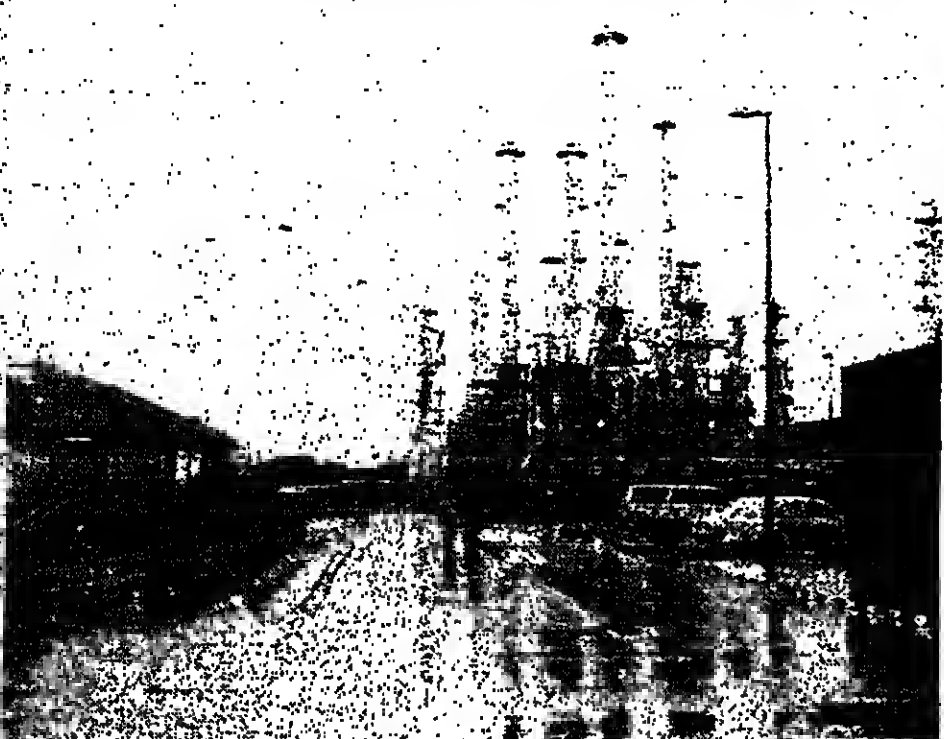
has been talking in terms of billions. However, as at 30th September, 1979, the last day of the military regime, the overall financial position of the Federal Government showed a deficit of about N4.1 billion. The state governments were in similar plight. As a result of sound fiscal measures, President Shehu Shagari's government has been able



MURTALA MUHAMMED INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, LAGOS

Rail, road, air and water ways traverse the length and breadth of the country to link industrial, commercial and agricultural centres. These means of transportation also link Nigeria with the outside world.

This is a picture of Nigeria's major international airport—the Murtala Muhammed International Airport, Lagos. Under the third National Development plan period, 1975-1980, the Federal Government allocated the sum of N51 million to the Nigeria Airways to execute its program of developing 16 airfields including five international airports capable of serving the largest intercontinental aircraft. Apart from the Murtala Muhammed and Kano International Airports, the Ilorin and Port Harcourt international airports have been commissioned. Nigeria Airways is a member of the International Air Transport Association.



OIL REFINERY

This picture shows Nigeria's second petroleum refinery located in Warri. It was commissioned in 1978. Nigeria's first refinery built in 1965 is located at Eleme near Port Harcourt. The one, cited in Kaduna, will be officially opened this month. When in full production, these refineries are expected to process 250,000 barrels daily. Two export oriented refineries, with a capacity of 300,000 barrels per day will also be established at the cost of 30 million. Nigeria is the sixth largest producer of crude petroleum in the world and the first in Africa.

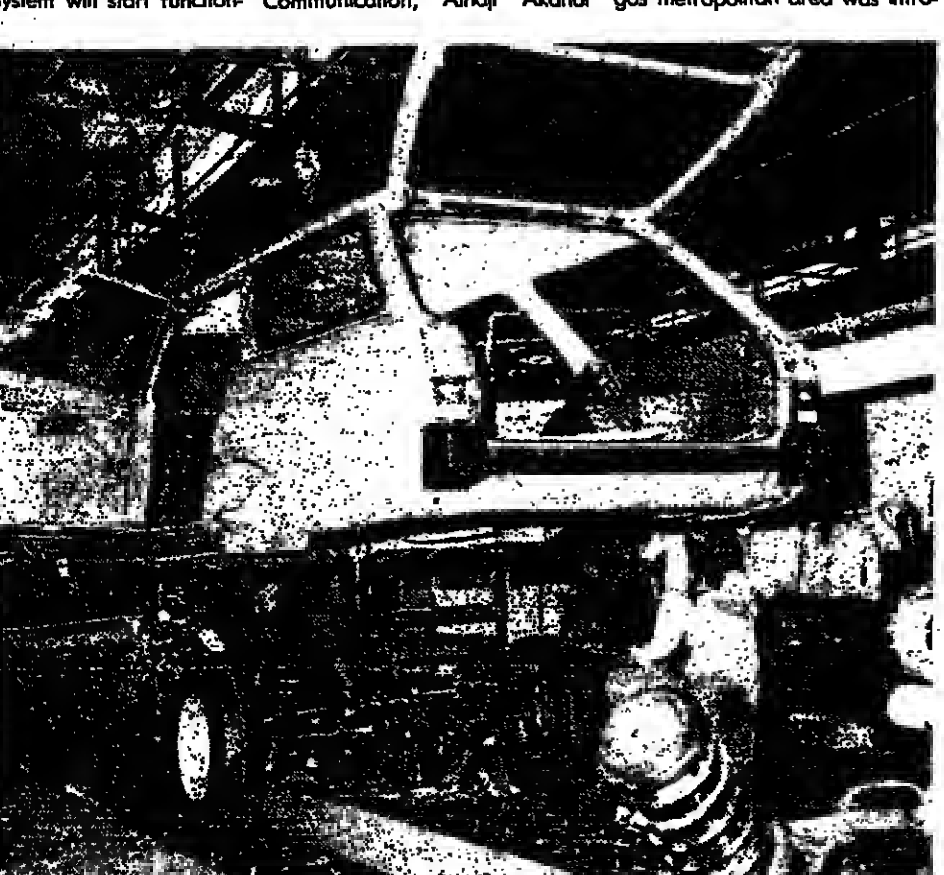
(NCE) courses in different combinations with a total population of 17,690.

ia probably has more than any other country in Africa. At the moment, 13 full-fledged universities and the establishment of new ones had just been announced. In 1982, the Open University will start functioning.

dent Shehu Shagari's government to enhance the manpower development of Nigeria.

#### COMMUNICATION AND POSTAL SERVICES

The government realises the importance of an efficient communication network to national development. The Minister of Communication, Alhaji Akanbi



CAR ASSEMBLY PLANT

There are more than 2,000 industrial establishments in Nigeria. The motor vehicle industry is one of them and the youngest. As of now there are three motor vehicle manufacturers operating partnership with the Federal Government. They are the Peugeot Automobile Nigeria Ltd. in Ibadan, the Volkswagen of Nigeria in Lagos and the Mercedes Benz trucks assembly which was commissioned at Enugu in August this year. Based on agreement between Nissan of Japan and Federal Government, the Datsun range of cars is to be assembled in Nigeria. Two other plants will be built in Kano and Ibadan for commercial vehicles and agricultural tractors. This photograph shows technicians at work at the Peugeot Automobile Nigeria Ltd.







BOOKS



pitcher Tug McGraw exits after the final strikeout.

# Yankees, Phillies Take Division Titles; Dodgers Win

## Montreal Dream Vanishes; Astros Lose 2 in Los Angeles

**From Agency Dispatches**  
MONTREAL — Philadelphia found diamonds in the garbage Saturday. For seven hours, the Phillies had the awful taste of swill in their mouths, but in the end they tasted champagne. Home runs by Mike Schmidt defeated the Montreal Expos Friday and Saturday, giving the Phillies their fourth division title in five years.

Montreal, although playing at home, let the title slip on the final weekend of the season for the second consecutive year. In the National League West, Los Angeles victories over Houston Friday and Saturday reduced the Astros' lead to one game, with the season finale Sunday. A Dodgers victory would set up a one-game playoff Monday in Los Angeles.

**Friday:**  
Phillies 2, Expos 1  
In Montreal, Schmidt drove in both runs with a home run and a sacrifice fly in the Phillies' 2-1 victory over the Expos in the opener of their three-game showdown for the National League East title. The victory came before a season-high crowd of 37,021 at Olympic Stadium.

Schmidt drove in Pete Rose from third base with a sacrifice fly in the first and tagged a solo shot over the left field wall in the sixth to support the combined pitching of Dick Ruthven, Sparky Lyle and Tug McGraw.

**Dodgers 3, Astros 2**  
In Los Angeles, Ron Cey's two-out RBI single in the ninth sent the game into extra innings and ex-Astros Joe Ferguson hit the first pitch

thrown by Ken Forsch in the 10th for a home run, keeping the Dodgers alive in the National League West with a 3-2 victory over Houston. The victory went to reliever Fernando Valenzuela (2-0), who pitched the ninth and 10th. Ferguson's homer, his ninth of the season, sailed over the 385-foot mark in left center-field and dropped Forsch to 12-13.

The Dodgers tied the game in the ninth after the Astros had taken a 2-1 lead in the eighth. Garvey's first homer against the Astros this season.

**Cardinals 6, Mets 4**  
In St. Louis, Tom Herr, Leon Durham and Terry Kennedy drove in two runs apiece to lead St. Louis to a 6-4 victory over the New York Mets. George Frazier, who pitched just one-third of an inning, raised his record to 1-4. John Urrea, who pitched the final three, earned his third save.

**Padres 12, Giants 0**  
In San Francisco, Steve Mura pitched a four-hitter and rookie Luis Salas drove in four runs as San Diego walloped the Giants 12-0. San Francisco managed a triple play in the fourth.

**Pirates 3, Cubs 1**  
In Pittsburgh, Mike Easter, Dale Berra and Omar Moreno drove in a run apiece Friday to lead the Pirates to a 3-1 victory over Chicago. Jesse Jefferson, making his first appearance since being acquired from Toronto last month, gave up three hits, two walks and a run in 6 1/2 innings to pick up the victory.

**Braves 4, Reds 1**  
In Cincinnati, Terry Harper doubled in the eighth to lift Atlanta to a victory over the Reds. The Braves' second triumph in 16 games with Cincinnati this season. Tommy Boggs allowed five hits in seven innings.

**Saturday:**  
The suspense ended Saturday in Montreal but continued in Los Angeles.

**Phillies 6, Expos 4**  
In Montreal, the Phillies played a game which, they lost, they might never have forgotten: They made five errors, had three men trapped off base and had another runner thrown out at home by 30 feet. And the Expos were just as bad.

Seldom has any significant baseball game been so humiliated. For the crowd of 30,794, which sat through a 90-minute rain delay and almost four hours of atrocious play, this afternoon game that ended at 9:20 p.m. was like a day in a madhouse.

At the end of the craziness, Philadelphia's Pete Rose opened the top of the 11th by drilling a 2-0 pitch for a single to right off Stan Bahnsen, who was beginning his second inning of relief. Bake McBride then popped out to catcher Gary Carter before Schmidt walked the homer that ended Montreal's title dreams, 6-4. It was Schmidt's 48th homer of the season, breaking Eddie Matthews' single-season mark for a third baseman.

Tug McGraw increased his record to 5-4 with three innings of hitless relief. He had recorded his 20th save in the Phillies' 2-1 victory Friday by striking out five of the six batters he faced. McGraw has not yielded an earned run in 26 innings, covering a stretch of 15 games.

Schmidt, the major league's leading home run hitter, keyed the Phillies' stretch drive to the pennant with four home runs in four games and five in the last eight.

The Phillies tied the score in the ninth on a walk to Rose, a force out, an infield out and Bob Boone's clutch single up the middle. Pinch-hitter Ramon Aviles struck out to end the inning.

The Phillies committed five errors and managed only one run through the first five innings, when they stranded runners on third base on three occasions.

Schmidt said of the Expos, "They are a great ball club but I don't think they've had enough adversity yet. Maybe one more year of frustration will put them on top."

**Dodgers 2, Astros 1**  
In Los Angeles, Steve Garvey kept the Dodgers' hopes for a division title alive with a tie-breaking home run to lead Los Angeles to a 2-1 victory over Houston. It was Garvey's first homer against the Astros this season.

Garvey singled in the second, took second on Pedro Guerrero's single, and scored on Derrel Thomas' single to left. To his credit, Garvey led off the fourth with a 2-1 victory over Houston. It was Garvey's first homer against the Astros this season.

The Dodgers used three double plays in a pitching duel between winner Jerry Reuss and loser Nolan Ryan. Reuss held the Astros to seven hits and struck out seven for his fourth straight victory over Houston this season. Ryan's career tally against the Dodgers slipped to 1-8.

Garvey, who had three hits in all, gave credit to the 46,085 roaring fans. "I've never seen two consecutive crowds like this," he said. "They keep our adrenaline flowing. This is the ultimate challenge — to beat the team that's in front of you without any help from any other team."

**Reds 3, Braves 2**  
In Cincinnati, a two-run homer by George Foster capped a three-run third inning to power the Reds to a 3-2 victory over Atlanta behind the six-hit pitching of Frank Pastore.

**Cubs 6, Pirates 0**  
In Pittsburgh, Bill Buckner, taking a big step towards a National League batting crown, had three hits, including a home run and an RBI single, and Lynn McGlothen

## Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
New York	82	59	.578
Baltimore	79	62	.562
Seattle	78	63	.556
California	77	64	.547
Chicago	76	65	.538
Los Angeles	75	66	.530
Minnesota	74	67	.522
San Francisco	73	68	.515
Philadelphia	72	69	.508
St. Louis	71	70	.500
Washington	70	71	.493
Atlanta	69	72	.486
Pittsburgh	68	73	.479
Detroit	67	74	.472
Cleveland	66	75	.465
Toronto	65	76	.458

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Philadelphia	81	60	.571
Montreal	79	62	.562
Pittsburgh	78	63	.556
St. Louis	77	64	.547
Los Angeles	76	65	.538
San Francisco	75	66	.530
Atlanta	74	67	.522
Chicago	73	68	.515
San Diego	72	69	.508
Houston	71	70	.500
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## May, Jackson, the Rain Stop Tigers

**United Press International**  
NEW YORK — The New York Yankees, with Reggie Jackson contributing another of his classic October home runs, clinched their fourth American League East title in five seasons Saturday by defeating the Detroit Tigers 5-2 in the first game of a doubleheader.

The victory clinched a stretch drive in which the Yankees went 24-7 to hold off the Baltimore Orioles. The Yankees led by 9 1/2 games on July 19 but their lead dropped to a half-game for a week in late August.

Bill Haller, the American League's senior umpire, will head a team of six umpires named Saturday to work the best-of-five playoff series. The first and second games will be played Wednesday, and Thursday in Kansas City, with the remaining games, as necessary, in New York starting the next day.

**Friday:**  
On Friday the Yankees had received help from the New York weather. Their game with Detroit was allowed to start in a steady drizzle, but was called in the top of the fifth with the Tigers ahead, 4-0, and Detroit runners on first and second. Five complete innings are needed for a game to be official.

Yankee first baseman Bob Watson, who spent 13 seasons playing under the roof of the Houston Astrodome, removed himself from the game in the fourth because the rain was fogging his glasses. In the fifth, umpire crew chief Haller decided to delay the game as the Yankees were making a pitching change. By this time, Reggie Jackson had struck out twice. After an interruption of 50 minutes, Haller called it off.

"I think the ump's did a helluva job to try and get the game in," Yankee manager Dick Howser said. He added, referring to Baltimore Manager Earl Weaver, "Earl's going to scream like hell when he hears about this, and I guess I don't blame him."

The Orioles' scheduled game against Cleveland had been rained out earlier Friday.

**Rangers 6, Mariners 2**  
In Arlington, Texas, Al Oliver hit a home run in the first inning and ignited a four-run fourth with a double to lead Texas to a 6-2 victory over Seattle.

**Twins 5, Royals 3**  
In Kansas City, Mo., Gary Ward got four hits, scored a run and drove in the game-winning run with a sixth-inning sacrifice fly to enable Minnesota to extend a club-record winning streak to 12 with a 5-3 decision over the Royals.

George Brett went 1-for-3 to remain at .389, but became the first player in 30 years to average an RBI per game. A sacrifice fly gave Brett 118 RBIs in 116 games. Wade Dropp was the last player to average an RBI per game, notching 144 in 136 games for the Boston Red Sox in 1950.

**White Sox 4, Angels 1**  
In Chicago, Harold Baines had three singles and drove in a run to enable the White Sox to defeat California, 4-1, and clinch fifth place in the American League West.

**Saturday:**  
The next-to-last day of regular-season play identified Kansas City's playoff adversary at last.

**Yankees 5, Tigers 2**  
Tigers 7, Yankees 6  
Jackson's homer in New York, his 41st of the season and a mammoth shot into the upper deck in rightfield, capped a four-run fifth inning that brought the Yankees from a 2-1 deficit. It was Jackson's third home run in as many games this month. He now has 410 career home runs and has driven in 110 runs this season.

Rudy May, one of several off-season acquisitions who enabled the Yankees to regain the title they lost to Baltimore last season, ordered X-rays, which revealed chips in the ankle, not necessarily a disabling injury.

"No Point"  
"There was a very fine line," veterinarian Alex Hartill said. "He probably could have run and won easily, but there was no point taking a chance."

Delp surely was influenced Saturday by a previous such borderline decision — when Bid stepped on a safety pin before the Belmont Stakes — but trainer let him run for the Triple Crown anyway. That was an error that Delp did not want to repeat after breeders had paid \$550,000 a share for Bid's future services as stud.

The colt ended his career with remarkable statistics. He won 26 of 30 lifetime starts and earned \$2,781,607. He could have become the first horse in history to win \$3 million to purses if he had run in the Gold Cup.

Bid helped make a shambles of New York's so-called "hall of fame" series. He defeated from the Marlboro Cup, spoiling that race, and scared away all his opposition in the Woodward Stakes.

In Bid's absence Saturday, Temperance Hill was able to win \$529,400 virtually by default. Although he covered the 1 1/4 miles in a mediocre 2:30.2, he was able to annihilate his opposition by 3/4 lengths.

While favorite John Henry stalked pacesetter Instrument Landing, jockey Eddie Maple kept Temperance Hill uncharacteristically close to the lead. This was not difficult, because the leaders were moving slowly, running the first half-mile in 49.8 seconds and six furlongs in 1:15.

"I didn't want to discourage him," Maple said. "He was all horse today."

After a mile, Maple let the colt roll in earnest. Temperance Hill surged to a clear lead and drew steadily away from John Henry through the stretch. Ivory Hunter finished third.

raised his record to 15-5 and maintained his league-leading ERA at 2.46. New York, sailing down the triumph with a vengeance, used relief ace Goose Gossage in the last two innings, and he responded with his 33d save of the season.

Detroit won the second game, 7-6. Graig Nettles, out of the lineup since late July with hepatitis, started for the Yankees at third and went 2-for-5 with a run scored.

**Orioles 3, Indians 2**  
Indians 6, Orioles 4  
In Baltimore, Gary Roenicke hit a solo home run in the bottom of the 13th to lift the Orioles to a 3-2 victory over the Indians in the first game. Eddie Murray had given the Orioles a 2-1 lead in the seventh by singling in Al Bumbry with his 303d hit of the season, an Oriole record.

In the second game, Ron Hassey hit a two-run homer in the fifth to give the Indians a 6-4 victory and a split of the doubleheader. The Orioles' loss would have assured the Yankees of first place regardless of the weekend results in New York.

**Royals 17, Twins 1**  
In Kansas City, Mo., Dennis Leonard won his 20th game and Willie Wilson became the second man in history to get 100 hits from each side of the plate, as the Royals routed Minnesota, 17-1. Leonard (20-11) has now won 20 games for the third time in four years.

Wilson, who struck out twice in the five-run first inning, had RBI singles in the fifth, seventh and eighth. His two-run single in the eighth was his 100th hit from the right side of the plate, tying the mark set by Garry Templeton of the St. Louis Cardinals last year.

Wilson's last at-bat in the game was his 701st of the season, making him the first player in history to have more than 700 at-bats in one year. Brett went 2-for-4 to raise his average to .390.

**White Sox 4, Angels 2**  
In Chicago, a three-run homer by Jim Morrison lifted the White Sox to a 4-2 victory over California. Minnie Minoso, 57, became the second player in major league history to play in five decades when he batted for Greg Pryor in the seventh and took the first two pitches from Frank Tanana for balls before fouling out to catcher Dave Skaggs.

**A's 4, Brewers 0**  
In Milwaukee, Rickey Henderson stole two bases to become the third player to record 100 thefts in a season, and Bob Leary pitched a season in leading Oakland to a 4-0 victory over the Brewers. Henderson was safe on a fielder's choice in the fifth and stole second and third base on consecutive pitches to join select company. Maury Wills stole 104 in 1962, and Lou Brock stole 118 in 1974.

**Blue Jays 7, Red Sox 6**  
Blue Jays 3, Red Sox 1  
In Boston, Garth Iorg's 17th-inning single scored Al Woods with the winning run to give Toronto a 7-6 victory over Red Sox and snap an eight-game Toronto losing streak. The game was the longest in number of innings in the American League this year. In the second game, Paul Mirabella pitched a three-hitter to end a personal 10-game losing streak and lead the Blue Jays to a 3-1 victory.

**Rangers 11, Mariners 6**  
In Arlington, Texas, Rusty Staub hit a three-run homer and Johnny Grubb and Buddy Bell added solo homers in the seventh to power Texas to an 11-6 victory over Seattle.

**Paris Powerboat Race**  
United Press International  
PARIS — Bob Spalding of Britain clinched the world formula-ooce powerboat title Sunday with a victory in the 10-hour Freccia Grand Prix on the River Seine. It was his fourth triumph in the annual event.

## Taps Out With a Whimper

**Red Smith**  
New York Times Service  
— If it had been any other Muhammad Ali, he would have been thrown out of the ring by the referee. But it was Ali, and he was the champion, and he was the champion who came up with the dice at the casino were guests.

On a foot of low-grade to throw a respectable ward off Holmes' circling attack. Ali struggled unappetizingly at the ring and the semifinals, but he was the champion, and he was the champion who came up with the dice at the casino were guests.

That right was the only attempt at a punch in the first three rounds. In the fourth, dropping his hands and discarding the peek-a-boo shell that had hidden his face, Ali threw seven or eight punches, all of which missed. Thereafter he tried an occasional single but he was pushing, not punching.

Along with his skill, there always had been a certain amount of con man in Ali. Now only the con was left.

**Shake the Rattlers**  
Nothing could illustrate Ali's sentimental appeal, his popularity bordering on idolatry, better than that howling crowd in Boston. Evco before Leo Spinks left the ring after the semifinals, they started a chant, "Ali! Ali! Ali!" When the great man showed up, a big, grimy old hall 3,000 miles away trembled. When Holmes appeared, booing rattled the tiles.

The Boston parishioners were already in a fine sweat of excitement. They had seen Marvin Hagler's half-brother, Bobby Simms, dispose of a victim named Danny Heath of Lowell, Mass., in the first round of Bobby's third professional fight.

They had watched the other bouts on a live card, the preliminary entertainment from Las Vegas, and they had torn a passion to rags saluting Marvin Hagler of Brockton, the world's newest middleweight champion. Now they saw Ali's threadbare pre-fight act, the grinning, posturing and jabbering, the vain struggling to get at Holmes and tear him apart before the opening bell. They loved it, as they always have.

"The history of boxing is on the line," said a voice on closed circuit. He could have said on the guillotine.

The bell rang and a curious quiet descended on Boston Garden. Ali's idolaters — and there seemed to be nobody else — made appropriate noises on occasions when their man appeared to be trying to fight or about to try to fight, but they subsided as the performance proceeded. It was as though they were embarrassed.

**Plot Suspected**  
In the second round Ali brandished his right fist in a threatening gesture. It didn't intimidate Holmes and Ali didn't try to punch with the fist.

Holmes boxed warily all the way, punching almost exclusively to the head. There were times when it seemed he could have taken Ali apart if he had let himself go, but he never did. Right to the end, he seemed to suspect that Ali was setting up some sort of trap for him. It wasn't an unreasonable suspicion; there had to be some kind of deep, dark plot behind tactics so specific.

Ali was almost stationary most of the time. He danced only in the fifth round. By the eighth he had a mouse under each eye and Holmes was beginning to believe he was with a pussy, not a Machiavelli. In the ninth Larry ripped an uppercut to Ali's face that made Ali cover up like a blushing schoolgirl.

The atmosphere in Boston Garden was hard to define. There was a heaviness of disappointment, maybe a reluctant acceptance of the fact that the past was past and would not be recovered. There

were some small hoots but no widespread derision of the demigod who was letting them down. The voices on closed circuit were talking of Ali in the past tense — he "was" a great champion.

When Angelo Dundee, Ali's trainer and chief router all these years, stepped in to end it after 10 rounds, the crowd in Boston hardly any response. It seemed bewildered, as if something had happened that it hadn't prepared for.

On the Boston subway, a man said the next day, about half the riders agreed that Ali had faked the whole thing to set up a rematch for another \$8 million. Better that than to believe everything was over.

**The China Watch**  
PEKING (AP) — "He doesn't hit back," a Chinese viewer grumbled after watching a Saturday night television broadcast here of Ali — the "chuan wang," or the king of fists.

"Which one is the chuan wang?" asked another viewer as a group intently watched three rounds — the first, fifth and 10th — on television in a taxi drivers' waiting room. Boxing was banned in China in 1956 as a dangerous sport, but the Peking Daily gave the fight a five-paragraph write-up and the Worker's Daily gave it two paragraphs.

## Soccer Results

**ENGLAND**  
Aston Villa 4, Sunderland 0  
Coventry 2, Brighton 2  
Crystal Palace 0, West Bromwich 1  
Everton 2, Southampton 1  
Ipswich 1, Leeds 1  
Manchester City 0, Liverpool 1  
Middlesbrough 0, Norwich 1  
Nottingham Forest 1, Manchester United 2  
Sheff. Wed. 2, Tottenham 2  
Wolverhampton 1, Birmingham 0

**ITALY**  
Ascoli 0, Perugia 1  
Avellino 2, Cagliari 1  
Cosenza 0, Catania 0  
Inter-Milan 3, Napoli 0  
Juventus 0, Bologna 1  
Lazio 1, Fiorentina 0  
Parma 2, Brescia 0  
Roma 2, Torino 0  
Udinese 0, Fiorentina 0

## Filly Detroit Takes Arc; Ela-Mana-Mou Is Third

**Reverser**  
PARIS — The filly Detroit gave British millionaire Robert Sangster his third victory in the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe at Longchamp Sunday, setting a record time for the one-mile-four-furlong race.

Ridden by former British champion jockey Pat Eddery, Detroit surged through in the home straight to take the 1,200,000-franc (\$285,000) first prize by half a length from another French-trained entrant, Argument. After a photo, the favorite, Ela-Mana-Mou was awarded third place ahead of the 1979 Arc winner, Three Troikas.

"She's the best filly I've ever ridden," Eddery said of Detroit. "But I was worried coming out from the rails about finding a way through."

**Missing Verre**  
Argument's jockey, Jean-Claude Desaint, said he thought he had the race won half a furlong from home. "But Detroit was just too strong."

Robert Sangster's triumph completed an Arc hat-trick in four years. Detroit flashed across the line in two minutes 28 seconds, beating the eight-year-old race record by three seconds.

The race was a triumph for Eddery, who showed superb judgment in the timing of his effort. Next season he is to take over from Lester Piggott as Sangster's top jockey.

**British Masters Winner**  
CHEPSTOW, Wales — Bernhard Langer (70-65-67-68-270) Sunday became the first West German golfer to win a major European professional tournament, finishing the British Masters five strokes ahead of Brian Barnes of Britain. Lee Trevino was seventh at 281.

## Spectacular Bid Retires; Gold Cup to Temperance Hill

**By Andrew Beyer**  
Washington Post Service  
BELMONT, N.Y. — Spectacular Bid's brilliant career ended abruptly and anticlimactically Saturday at his stall here at Belmont Park.

The colt was scratched from the Jockey Gold Cup and retired because of a slight injury to his left ankle. In his absence, Temperance

Hill won the richest thoroughbred race ever run in North America.

Bid had been in fine condition a week ago, when he trained swiftly at Maryland's Bowie track in preparation for the Gold Cup. But by Friday afternoon rumors were flying around Belmont that the gray colt had a physical problem. Trainer Bud Delp denied all stories, but

ordered X-rays, which revealed chips in the ankle, not necessarily a disabling injury.

"No Point"  
"There was a very fine line," veterinarian Alex Hartill said. "He probably could have run and won easily, but there was no point taking a chance."

Delp surely was influenced Saturday by a previous such borderline decision — when Bid stepped on a safety pin before the Belmont Stakes — but trainer let him run for the Triple Crown anyway. That was an error that Delp did not want to repeat after breeders had paid \$550,000 a share for Bid's future services as stud.

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"I didn't want to discourage him," Maple said. "He was all horse today."

After a mile, Maple let the colt roll in earnest. Temperance Hill surged to a clear lead and drew steadily away from John Henry through the stretch. Ivory Hunter finished third.



Detroit crosses the finish line in front in the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe at Longchamp.

More Sports  
On Page 13



Language

Gross Distortions

By William Safire

NEW YORK — As an apocryphal service during the height of the political season, we present herewith an interview with Christopher Q. Gross, president of Gross Distortions Inc., on the art of the red-faced response.

"We're having a run on 'reckless disregard for the truth,'" said the expert on distortions, "and the challenge is to make it sound like a deliberate distortion of the truth, which television advisers have told their clients is sufficient."

I was sorry to see "prevaricate" go — the term is rooted in the Latin for "to walk crookedly," and has come to mean "to stray from the path of truth" — but it comes across as halfhearted (itself an altered form of "high floating," with a vowel intruded to make fun of pomposity). This is because the "v" in "prevaricate" lends itself to inflated rolling.

"R's and F's are the favorites in 'apparent' responses these days," said Gross. "Fast and loose with the facts" has two 'f's that can be spat out, and "arrant falsehood" takes a good degree of umbrage. "Arrant," a variant of "errant," is a hearty synonym for "notorious," and "falsehood" has an old-fashioned flavor but still is not stuffy. My personal preference, if the 'r' sound is required for its snarling quality, is the more modern "no relation to reality."

Does the word "falsehood" now considered old-fashioned, carry the sting it once did? "We don't consider it a Gross Distortion," ruled Gross. "It's like 'untruth' — the word carries no sense of deliberate, willful twisting of the facts. It's like meekly saying, 'That's just not so.' These days, the shocked responder has to get off the defensive and carry the battle to his enemy — without using the one little word that turns people off."

That little word is "of course," is "lie." Why? Gross winced at his cavalier use of the word. "That's beyond the pale, below the belt, and just too shudderingly mean. You can ex-

coriate a person as a master of mendacity, but you cannot call him an outright, uh, liar. Try something like dissembler — which can be played with, as in 'He is turning out his speeches on a dissembler line.'"

"Dissembler," Gross explained, "shares a root with 'simulate' — it means to pretend something that is not. It's a mild sort, usually spoken with bad amusement, as 'I fear my opponent is dissembling.' That's OK for an intellectual audience, but I wouldn't recommend 'dissembler' for the stump — too many people think it means 'dissembler.' Not bad, though, if you want the audience to think your opponent is taking himself apart."

What about something stronger, but not so naked an accusation as "deliberate deception?"

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Flash Gordon Lives  
Buster Crabbe at 72 — Back From Space

By Christian Williams

WASHINGTON Post Service

WASHINGTON — Reports of the death of Buster Crabbe have been greatly exaggerated.

In 1947, for example, he was reported to have gone down in a hail of machine-gun bullets in the service of world Communism. The party papers in Italy and Yugoslavia had the whole story. Crabbe, the Olympic gold medalist of 1932 and hero of the "Flash Gordon" serials, had become fed up with reactionary forces in Washington and his martyrdom was inevitable. A Zagreb paper reported:

"On June 3, on Broadway, on the corner of 7th Avenue, Crabbe was riddled with bullets from a submachine gun from a closed car. The tragic death of Crabbe provoked terrific unrest in Hollywood. At the funeral 150,000 men were present, and the coffin was carried by Communists Gary Cooper, Tyrone Power, George Brent and Al Jolson."

Thirty-three years later, Buster Crabbe still fails to find that account very funny. He is 72, wears a Rolex watch and a turquoise and silver studded bolo and has a Flashy stock of gray and brown hair.

"The Communists did it took 43 bullets to knock old Flash Gordon down, I guess I should be flattered," Crabbe said recently.

Wiped Out

A year or two later, however, Crabbe had been wiped out again: this time by his own countrymen. By about 1949, reports that Buster Crabbe was alive were considered greatly exaggerated.

He had made 175 movies in all, including three full-length "Flash Gordon" serials. "Buck Rogers in the 25th Century," numerous Tarzan-style jungle epics, and the Kid was a success. He had promoted Wheaties. The result, fame-wise, was that he couldn't get a cab.

"Sure, there were long lines for my pictures back in the '30s," Crabbe said. "But even then, I wasn't immediately known. For one thing, pictures took longer to build in those days. Also, my hair was bleached for the Flash Gordon stuff. If I went out on the street, men would whistle at me. But without the yellow hair, you couldn't tell it was Flash. By the beginning of the '50s, nobody on the street recognized me at all."

About 1950, however, things changed. "Television came in," Crabbe said. "I got a call from New York. WOR. They really wanted the big movies, but they couldn't afford them. However I had done all those quick westerns and serials, and they were available. So I went to New York and we started running them, with me on the show. After only six months I'd get in a taxi

and the driver would say, 'Hey, Flash Gordon, huh?' It was just amazing."

Crabbe still weighs within three pounds of his Olympic gold-medal trim and is still married to his original wife of 1933 (Adah Virginia Held), continues to be amazed at what has happened to him.

"I was set to be an attorney, you know," he said. I grew up in Hawaii, where my whole life was set up for me: go to law school, return, practice, play golf, ride surfboards. But I got waylaid."

"I transferred to USC to finish college, and the Olympics came up in 1932, and I was sitting in the Olympic village when these scouts from Paramount came in, looking around. You see MGM had Johnny Weissmuller, the best Tarzan of them all, and he'd already made two movies which were doing well. Paramount wanted their own. So they took 20 of us athletes over to the studio for a screen test."

"First, we go to the commissary, and there's Gary Cooper, going to work in those big boots of his. He and Tom Mix, they were my heroes."

"After that they take the 20 of us to wardrobe and issue each guy a G-string, and put us in front of a camera. The director said, 'Here, throw a spear.' So we each threw the spear. 'Here, throw this big rock.' So we each picked up this paper-mache rock and tried to make our muscles bulge throwing it. Then we went back to the Olympic village and forgot about it."

Seven days later, Crabbe won the gold medal, edging out the Frenchman by one-tenth of a second in the 400-meter freestyle.

"That one-tenth of a second changed my life," Crabbe said. "I had finished a year of law school, but I was only making \$8 a week in my part-time job after school. The studio offered me \$100 a week. I said, why not. They thought I would cast me in a jungle picture called 'King of the Jungle.' It was either me, or Randy Scott. I figured Randy was too skinny. There was one other guy, too, who was an Olympic fencer. His right arm was beautiful. But his other arm was nothing much. What Paramount did to resolve this dilemma was to gather 25 secretaries in a room and show them our screen tests. They voted 24 to 1 for me. If it wasn't for that, I'd be a lawyer today."

As it happened, "King of the Jungle" was the only "A" movie Crabbe ever made. His very next film had Randolph Scott as the lead and Crabbe as a minor character, with only a few lines. The line was, "Yeah, boss," Crabbe got to say it twice.

"I figured that after that, they'd fire me. I was looking forward to it. But no, the next year they signed me for \$200 a week. I figured, okay, I'll learn the trade. I studied Melvyn Douglas, trying to see how he did it, because I thought he was good. But they over-



Buster Crabbe

gave me the chance to try. It was one 'B' movie after another."

Did the people working on the "Flash Gordon" serials realize the nature of their fiction? Because a lot more was flashed in that serial than just Gordon. The beautiful Dale, especially when portrayed by the beautiful Jean Rogers, kept slipping out of her nightgown into the pseudo-Asian hands of Ming the Merciless. Meanwhile, the beautiful, raven-haired Priscilla Lawson, as Ming's daughter Aurora, kept running her pseudo-earthing hands through Flash's gold hair. Whenever Ming could, he attached Flash to some metaphorical castration-ray machine. Time in Next Week.

Crabbe, said he never minded working with his short off. "Except that when they put me in clothes, I felt funny in front of a camera. Like my hands were sticking out. 'What do I do with my hands?' I asked one director. 'Smoke a cigarette,' he said, 'that's what everybody else does with their hands in the movies.' That's when I started," Crabbe said, lighting another cigarette.

He has seen "Star Wars" three times, "Close Encounters" twice. He intends to see "The Empire Strikes Back" again. He thinks they are very good. Very enjoyable, very well made. "One thing, though, I never played Flash Gordon flip, because I thought that would be wrong. I did it straight. Dramatic."

Clarence Linden Crabbe never did get to be a lawyer, but he did get to do a lot of other things. He was a stockbroker. He had a TV series called "Captain Gallant of the Foreign Legion." He marketed swimming pools, and still does. He has been active with the Boy Scouts of America, and was recently the co-author of "The Arthritis Exercise Book." Asked if he suffers from arthritis, Crabbe reacted sharply. "What? No. Not at all. A touch of bursitis, perhaps. Not arthritis."

PEOPLE: Princess Caroline Fil  
For Divorce From Ju

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What about "made of whole cloth?" "We're not cutting whole cloth anymore," said Gross. "If you're into that archaic stuff, try 'canard' — it's a falsehood that has a connotation of trickiness. The only acceptable adjective is base, which shows you how dated it is. Still, a 'base canard' has a ring to it, especially in diplomacy."

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